THE COLONIST
Has Double the Circulation of any other Paper in the Province, and is, therefore, unexcelled as an advertising medium.

The Daily Colonist.

LITHOGRAPHING
In all its branches executed in the most artistic manner. Designs and estimates furnished.
The COLONIST Office, GOVERNMENT Street.

VOL. LVIX--NO. 58. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888. THIRTIETH YEAR

Hudson's Bay Company.

A supply of E. C. Atkins & Co.'s celebrated Indianapolis Saws just received, consisting of

Special Steel Diamond, Thin Back Silver Steel Occident, Pit and Whip Saws.

Messrs. Atkins & Co.'s Silver Steel segment ground Cross-Cut Saws are unequalled for fast cutting, and for holding a fine cutting edge. They will cut ten per cent. more timber with the same amount of labor than those of any other brand.

The Company have also on hand:
Spear & Jackson's Saws and Files;
Nails, Traps, Anvils, Pig Lead,
Sheet Lead, Shot, Rope, &c.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

au 9-1y

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

REMOVAL!
H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,
Have removed their offices to
BURNES' BLOCK,
BASTION SQUARE, OPP. NEW COURT HOUSE.
Agents for the Mutual Life of New York.
" " Phœnix Fire of Brooklyn.
" " Western Assurance Co.
" " Fireman's Fund, (Marine—Branch) of S. F.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
nov20

FIRE! FIRE!
The Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO.
Total Assets 1st January, 1887, $1,740,391.50
HAVING APPOINTED
MESSRS. H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co.
Agents for Vancouver Island,
ARE PREPARED TO INSURE
ALL KINDS OF
Buildings, Merchandize, Ships in Harbor, &c., &c., against Risks by Fire, at Current Rates.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES
Parlor, Hall, Office STOVES Cooking & Ranges
Parlor Grates of all Kinds. Also the Celebrated Ventilating Heating Grate.
☞Guaranteed 50% heavier in construction than the flimsy Arti ported from Eastern Canada.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
ALBION IRON WORKS COMP'Y,
And Sold by all Reliable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a steady man as Coachman and Gardener. Apply between 8 and 9 a.m., to Mr. R. E. JACKSON, Richardson street. fe12

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, pleasantly situated. Apply at this office. jan31-1m

TO LET—A nicely furnished room, suitable for a single gentleman. About ten minutes walk from the Postoffice. Apply at this office. jan1

A. A. AARONSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell on Commission.
Sales strictly attended to and payment promptly made after sales. ja10 6m

LEAP YEAR BALL!
A LEAP YEAR BALL, under the auspices of the Ladies of Saanich, will be held in the
Agricultural Hall, South Saanich,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY EV'G, FEB. 29.
Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, - $2.00.
The proceeds of the Ball are to be applied in aid of liquidating the debt incurred in enlarging Agricultural Hall.
Parties with conveyances will please hand their wraps and whips to the lady appointed to take charge of these for safe keeping.
fe12-d&w By order of the Committee.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES HUTCHESON and HENRY YOUNG, trading under the firm name of HUTCHESON, YOUNG & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business as heretofore will be continued by Henry Young, who will assume all liabilities and to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid.
JAMES HUTCHESON,
HENRY YOUNG.
Witness:
A. CARMICHAEL.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15th, 1888.

A CARD.
Referring to the foregoing Notice of Dissolution the undersigned embraces this opportunity for tendering his sincerest thanks to the numerous friends who so generously patronized the late firm, and begs to assure them that no effort or pains will be lacking on his part to merit a continuance of past kind favors.
fe16 HENRY YOUNG.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
THE UNDERSIGNED, Importers and Dealers in Teas, hereby notify the Trade generally that the letters
"M M"
is one of their Specific trade marks, and name for Teas imported and sold by them. As such trade mark is registered in Ottawa, Canada, at the Department of Agriculture, "Copyright and Trade Mark Branch," all persons or firms using said trade mark will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
To insure receiving the genuine "M M" so well and favorably known by all Tea drinkers, consumers will please observe that across the top of each Box Label the words appear "TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN OTTAWA, CANADA, BY SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN."
SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan31 6m-d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE BRITISH Barque "THE FREDERICK," must be presented at the office of the undersigned by Friday the 10th instant, by 12 o'clock, noon.
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
fe9-td Consignees.

NOTICE.

THE COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR THE Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital may be inspected at the office of the Hon. Jos. Trutch, on Government Street, any day between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., up to Wednesday the 15th instant.
By order of the Building Committee.
Feb. 8th, 1888. fe9

NOTICE.

Estate of George Mills, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of George Mills, late of Saanich, farmer, are required to pay the same to Mrs. Margaret Ann Mills, the Executrix; and all persons having claims against the said Estate are to send them to the Executrix without delay.
CHARLES WILSON,
Solicitor for the Executrix.
Victoria, 11th day of February, 1888. fe12

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RESIGNED AS Manager for FOOK YUEN & CO., for the purpose of returning to China, and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts immediately; and all persons indebted to the firm must pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith.
fe16-3t HING TONG.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Public Highway in continuation of Cadboro' Bay Road, in Victoria District, from Ira Wilson's gate, in an easterly direction, to the property owned by me on Cadboro' Point.
R. P. RITHET.
Victoria, B. C., 15th February, 1888. fe16

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a Lease for timbering purposes of the following property, on the south-west coast of Vancouver Island, viz.: Beginning at a post about two and a half miles from the junction of the West Branch and the San Juan Rivers, on the south side of the West Branch; thence south twenty (20) chains; thence west eight hundred (800) chains along the south side of the river; thence north sixty (60) chains to a post forty (40) chains north of the river; thence east eight hundred (800) chains: thence south forty (40) chains to the place of commencement, containing about 4,800 acres.
JAMES A. LAIDLAW.
Victoria, B. C.,
14th February, 1888. fe16

FURNITURE FOR SALE
THAT FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOUSE, occupied by Mr. J. Blum, over Boucherat & Camsusa's Store, on Yates Street. There are 18 well-furnished rooms. The whole will be sold at a reasonable price, and if not sold privately will be disposed of at Auction on 23rd February.
For particulars apply on the premises.

Notice : to : Horsemen.
A MEETING
Will be held at the MARKET EXCHANGE, Fort Street,
Next Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 8 p.m.,
To arrange for a Race for Island-bred Colts.
fe15-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOONER
"TERESA"

TAKE NOTICE, that I have this day sold all my interest in the Schooner "TERESA."
H. R. TROUP.
Dated 17th February, 1888. fe18-6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WE intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situate in Rupert District, Vancouver Island, and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Fred Fell's claim, thence south 80 chains along Fred Fell's east line, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 215 chains, thence north 50 chains, to south shores of Port McNeill Bay, thence westerly along the south shore of said bay 120 chains, thence northerly along the head of said bay of Port McNeill 60 chains, thence easterly along the north shores of 1[illegible] McNeill Bay 110 chains, thence north 20 chains across Ledge Point to the shores of Johnston Strait or Queen Charlotte Sound, thence westerly along said shore line to the northeast corner of Indian Reserve 260 chains, thence south along east line of Indian Reserve 38.89 chains, thence west 80 chains to southwest corner of W May's claim, thence north 19 chains, thence west 38 chains to the point of commencement, containing 4,410 acres, more or less.
THOS. SHOTBOLT, DANIEL MILLS,
H. SAUNDERS, GEO. J. AINSWORTH,
A. W. HUSON, G. B. WRIGHT,
W. R. CLARKE, MICHAEL HART.
fe18-1m

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier,
AND PAPER HANGER,
YATES STREET, above DOUGLAS.
fe18-6mo

J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

Customs Sale.

Under instructions from the HON. WYMOND HAMLEY, Collector of Customs, we will sell, at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
For infraction of the Customs laws, at our Salesroom, Wharf Street, on
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
15,500 Cigars, 100's | 1,300 Cigars, 50's.
1 Grc. No. O., Andrew Dougherty Cards.
175 bottles Chinese Wine.

By order of R. Carr, Esq., balance of Stock-in-Trade, consisting of
Irish Whiskey, Burk's Ale and Stout, Curcier & Adet Bonnes Cotes Claret, English Breakfast Congou Tea, Sardines, Chutney, Brooms, Blacking, Paper Bags, Store Twine, Starch. 1 600 lb Fairbanks' Platform Scale, 1 Malt Mill.
Account Shippers—Canadian Cheese, 2 boxes California Figs, — Cases Asparagus.
LIQUORS.
Blood's Stout, pints, Ginger Brandy, Ginger Wine, Kandon Cognac, 10 cases Chinese Wines, 10 cases Rock and Rye, — cases Sherry, Raspberry Brandy, — flasks Old Kentucky Bourbon, The Glenbrae Whiskey, —¼ casks Scotch Whiskey, 2 hhds Fine Sherry.
FOR INVALIDS.—A few cases Whiskey, Cognac, Sherry—very superior quality.
HOLLOW-WARE.
1 hhd round tinned Iron Pots—sizes, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8 & 9, 11 doz.; 1 hhd gal. Iron Slop Pails, 1 doz. each Nos. 1 and 3, 2 doz. No. 2, — ½ bbls Salmon, 10 bx's Ivory bar Soap, Fry's Soluble Chocolate.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
Terms at Sale. feb18 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE!
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
I am instructed to sell, by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Lounges, Spring and Wool Mattresses, Blankets, Pillows, Sheets, Cooking Utensils, Glass and Crockeryware, Sewing Machine, Stoves (cooking and heating) some Groceries, Whiskey, Brandy, 1 cask Port Wine, Tobacco, Washing Powder, Matches, and a miscellaneous lot of goods, and
ONE HARMONIUM.
W. R. CLARKE,
feb5 Auctioneer.

TENDERS!
ARE CALLED FOR, FOR THE ERECTION OF A
Band Stand on Beacon Hill Park,
To be completed by the 14th April.
Plans and Specifications may be seen any day between 10 and 11 a.m., at the office of the Architect, MR. L. BUTTRESS TRIMEN, where Tenders are to be delivered in before 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. fe17-4t

EGGS FOR HATCHING
FROM
Thorough-bred Brown Leghorn Fowls,
$2.00 per 13.
Send your orders to
WM. McKINNON,
Box 190,
fe14-1m Or NEUFELDER & ROSS.

A Splendid Opening.
FOR SALE!
THE ROYAL HOTEL
FORT STREET.
Tenders for the above will be received up to the 28th inst. Address to
MR. JONES,
fe15 Royal Hotel, Victoria.

NOTICE!
HING TONG having resigned as Manager for Fook Yuen & Co., all debts due by the firm must be presented within seven days from date hereof, after which date no amount will be paid on account of past liabilities. Hong Fook has assumed the position of Manager, and will in future transact our business.
fe17-6t FOOK YUEN & CO.

BROOKS'
LOCAL SEWING COTTON,
THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES;
Especially adapted for Sewing Machines. TO BE HAD OF ALL RETAIL DEALERS IN THE PROVINCE.
EXHIBITION PRIZES:
Only Medal, London, 1851; only 1st Class Medal, Paris, 1855; Prize Medal, London, 1862; Gold Medal, Paris 1867; Only Diploma of Honor, Vienna, 1873; Medal and Award, Philadelphia, 1876; Gold Medal, Paris, 1878; Only Special First Award, Sydney, 1880. fe16-3m

B. & C. LIVER & KIDNEY REGULATOR. COUGH BALSAM.
BLANCHARD & CO., Druggists, Government Street.
A. B. COOKE Manager. Jan18-1mo

TURNER, BEETON & CO. VS. KING.

Between Joshua Davies (claimant), and Turner, Beeton & Co., execution creditors.

This is an interpleader issue directed in an action of Turner & Co. *vs.* King, in which the plaintiff had recovered a judgment, dated 6th January last. By the B. C. ordinance 1887 c. this action being brought on short notice is to be deemed an action for the benefit of King's creditors generally, and the plaintiff's judgment will enure accordingly. When the sheriff attempted to seize the stock in the defendant's shop he was met by the claimant, alleging that the whole had by bill of sale of the 2nd January been sold to him for valuable consideration for his own benefit. And to try the validity of this bill of sale this issue was directed.

The circumstances so far as are material were as follows: On the 27th December King being indebted to Ward & Co. on two promissory notes just maturing for $200 and $330, respectively, (one a renewal) which Ward absolutely refused to renew any further, applied for assistance to his banker, Mr. Green, with whom he was already overdrawn to the extent of $2,765.92. Green refused to allow any further overdraft; pressed rather that it should be diminished, or paid off, rather than increased; and after some conversation in which King informed him that his solicitor had advised an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, which Green said would be of no use, Green finally told him to go and see Mr. E. M. Johnson, a commission and financial agent, and arrange with him what was the best course to adopt. King accordingly endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to see Johnson on that day. On the next day, 28th January, Green commenced an action against King for the $2,765.92, and on the same day Mr. Strouss, another creditor of King's, commenced his action for $3,684.06. It is not clear what interviews took place on that or the following days between King, Green, Strouss and Johnson. However, on Saturday, 31st January, Strouss and Johnson came together to Mr. Davies (the claimant), and introducing the subject of the sale, proposed that he should purchase the whole of King's stock-in-trade for $8,000; alleging it to be worth $15,000; to which Davies replied that he was ready to purchase if the terms were sufficiently advantageous. King was not then present, but in the afternoon of Saturday Davies, in company with King and Johnson went and made a cursory examination of the contents of the store, remaining ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; and deferred giving any answer for a day or two. The value of the stock, he was then informed by King, was between $14,000 and $15,000.

The incidents of the following Monday, the 2d January, were narrated in a dramatic manner in court. By all the rest of the city, probably, the day was kept a strict holiday, but for Davies, Strouss, E M Johnson and King it was a very busy day indeed. It will be enough to state that Davies, having announced his readiness to buy from King, a bill of sale was, after many hours' discussion, at last agreed upon, drawn up and executed long after the usual business hours—probably about 10 p. m. On signature by King, Davies handed to E. M. Johnson his cheque, payable to Johnson, for $1,500, which the latter held up aloft, telling King to call for his money the next day, and a promissory note for $6,500, drawn by Davies on Baker and endorsed by Baker in blank. King's name did not appear either on the cheque or on the note. King was present and made no objection to both the documents being thus handed to Johnson. This done, they all four, with the solicitor, proceeded to King's store, it being then after 10 at night; King formally handed possession to Davies and then they all walked out and Davies locked the door and put the key in his pocket. This ceremony occupied two or three minutes. Early the next morning King called on E. M. Johnson for his payment. Johnson, however, handed him, not the cheque he had received from Davies, but another cheque drawn by Johnson himself for $1,450 (deducting $50 for his commission). This deduction, King says, he conceived quite unsanctioned, but he felt too helpless to protest, and accepted the $1,450. The promissory note, or what had become of it, he never inquired about. On that same morning Johnson had paid into the bank to his own credit the sum of $6,500 in bank notes and coin. He had already, however, a considerable sum at his credit on ordinary drawing account. On the same day he drew two other cheques for $2,785 and $3,684 respectively, which he paid to the bank and Strouss respectively, receiving $100 commission for his services from Strouss and $68.25 commission from Green.

King had been advised by two different solicitors whom he consulted in the last week in December that the transaction which he then contemplated and which he ultimately carried into execution, was commercially unfair, and even unlawful, and that he ought, in justice to all, to assign for the benefit of all creditors; and the fact of his having received that advice is fully brought home to the knowledge of most or all of the persons I have named, except, perhaps, Davies. King himself told Green; Green replied that there would be no use in doing that, and told him to go and arrange with E. M. Johnson. There is no doubt that Johnson was Strouss' agent as well as Green's; in fact Strouss admits as much in his evidence, and has paid him $100 for procuring this settlement of his demands. Johnson's knowledge would affect Strouss; but in fact Strouss, as well as Green, was, on or before the 31st December, expressly informed that King had been advised by his solicitor to make an assignment for the benefit of all his creditors, which, like Green, he treated as useless; and he admits that on the 28th December he rejected as impracticable King's suggestion of a conditional bill of sale for securing himself and the bank. Either of these creditors separately would not, in King's opinion, have been "strong enough" to protect him against other claims, *i.e.*, their claims were not sufficiently large to deter other executions; but he seems to have calculated that if the stock stood pledged for $6,500, other creditors, despairing of realizing any surplus by legal process, would probably temporize. However, this method of protecting King by giving preferential security to these two creditors, having been rejected by them Strouss and E. M. Johnson proposed this out and out sale, if they could find a customer. This put King into some perplexity. His wife had a claim for $6,000; but she had not commenced any action, and there were already suing him Ward, Green and Strouss, and other creditors would doubtless sue likewise, and with costs and successive executions completely destroy all chance of recovering any part of the $6,000. It was pointed out to him that all he would be able to save from the wreck would be $500 under the Homestead Act. By selling out for $8,000 there would be a sum of $1,500

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

CABLE NEWS.

O'Brien's Speech Creates a Remarkable Impression in Political Circles.

A Package of Gunpowder Thrown Into a House Explodes, Wrecking the Building.

Legislation Restricting Students' Clubs ---Earthquake in France---Floral Celebration.

Creating a Sensation.

LONDON, Feb. 17. — Wm. O'Brien's calm and dignified speech on returning to parliament after his imprisonment continues to be the political sensation of the day, and has produced a remarkable impression. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Mr. O'Brien has won, at a single bound, a position in parliamentary debates of the first rank. Nothing has been done during this session, and few things finer during this parliament, than the masterly speech in which the late prisoner arraigned his jailer (Balfour) and challenged him, face to face, to make good the insinuations indulged in when his victim was under lock and key." Similar comments appear in other Liberal papers. The Tory whips had pre-arranged that Balfour should reply to O'Brien immediately, believing that in this way it would be easy to counteract any impression that the ex-prisoner might succeed in producing. But Balfour evidently found the task too difficult, at least this is the interpretation put on his silence by those who knew what the programme had been. It was declared on the Liberal side that the chief secretary had funked, and the Tories did not take pains to deny their like belief. This view of the case seems strengthened by the opening sentences of Balfour's reply to-night, which was to the effect that he had wished to take a careful survey of the situation before stating the government's case, and to procure disproof of the assertions that had been made. The alleged proof consisted of the always obtainable statements of petty officials, who are themselves under coercion as hateful as that to which they are obliged to aid in forcing upon the people.

Parliamentary Notes.

In the house of commons to-night Balfour, resuming the debate, declared that the childish fuss that had been made over the prison clothing of Mr. O'Brien was hardly worth noticing. The letter he had written to O'Brien during his imprisonment had stated that the prisoner was suffering from weak lungs and indisposition. The health of the prisoner had not been disregarded. With regard to the allegations of torture, he requested English inspectors to enquire into the facts and the result was to show that no harshness existed. O'Brien's health had actually improved in prison, he had gained two pounds in weight. O'Brien interrupted Balfour by stating that this was inaccurate, he weighed five pounds less on leaving than on entering prison. Balfour sarcastically rejoined he would have parliament presented with official reports of the rise and fall in O'Brien's weight. (Laughter.) Balfour continued by arguing that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with the period of Gladstone's government. The opposition talked about a union of hearts. Doubtless the Irish meant to make good use of the English Radicals, the latter were certainly making good use of the Parnellites. So long as community of political interests continued there would be this union of hearts. When community of purpose ceased the Radicals would again have applied to them the epithets now so freely bestowed on the government. Parnellites had not altered their morality, though the Liberals had made concessions of theirs. He was pained at the progress of degradation among Liberals, who now rose to a height of indignation only when denouncing judges, magistrates and police authorities. Under great difficulties and amid much obloquy these officials had stood between society and utter ruin, fearlessly executing their duties. They had their reward in the respect and admiration of the true friends of liberty and order. Balfour's speech enhanced his reputation as a parliamentary debater, cool and dispassionate.

Gladstone continued the debate. His voice was weaker than usual, but the house maintained such a perfect silence that he had no difficulty in making himself heard. The speech was remarkable for its eloquence, and was indeed a rhetorical effort with almost an entire absence of the argumentative style of which Gladstone is so perfect a master. When he apologized for his physical weakness, as shown by his occasionally failing voice, saying he was not so young as he once was, the house burst into a whirlwind of sympathetic applause, Liberals and Parnellites rising *en masse* and waving their hats and handkerchiefs at him. He seemed much affected by the incident.

Balfour then resumed the debate on the address. Referring to O'Brien's attack upon him in the debate, he said he was accustomed to such attacks in O'Brien's paper. He consoled himself by the reflection that even worse attacks had formerly been made upon O'Brien's present allies. O'Brien had once compared Gladstone to Judas Iscariot and the *United Ireland* had insinuated that Sir Geo. Otto Trevelyn and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of nameless crimes.

O'Brien—"I merely stated that the result of their action was to shield those persons. I never alleged that they acted wilfully."

Balfour—"I can prove my statement by reference to the *United Ireland*."

Balfour continuing, compared the crimes acts of 1882 and 1887, and maintained that the latter did not create new crimes while the former did. He said O'Brien had boasted that his advance to the people of Mitchellstown combined with English opinion, had prevented wholesale evictions. As a matter of fact, the action of the government had been modified by neither of these causes. It was nothing new for nationalists to preach resistance to evictions.

Gladstone said, "that Balfour's denial that the conservatives had communicated with Parnell on the home rule question did not get rid of the Irish assertions that they had. Mr. Parnell had stated that he found himself at that time in entire agreement with Earl Carnarvon as to home rule; this had not been denied."

Balfour: "Earl Carnarvon's letter-carrier replied that he did not express an opinion on home rule to Parnell."

Gladstone: "Earl Carnarvon never denied Parnell's statement. It was stated that Earl Carnarvon spoke only for himself, but he was viceroy of Ireland at that time for the very conservatives who now hold that home rule, in any shape, means separation." Gladstone went on to say that it was agents of the law who were breakers of the law at Mitchellstown, and there was cruel and wanton bloodshed there, almost unexampled. He said Balfour had become by implication a breaker of the law, for he gave to that act his approval as if it were to be a model for the conduct of the police. Gladstone declined to accept as authentic the government's statistics as to crime under coercion until they could be verified. The only case that had been detailed had been met by disproof. Let the government consent to legislate for Ireland as for England and Scotland, in accordance with constitutionality and the expressed wishes of the people, and they would thus present to the world a spectacle of truly and not merely a nominally united empire.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the country would notice that the hand of Gladstone was stretched out to O'Brien. Gladstone had blessed the plan of campaign. [Cries of "no."] At any rate he had not cursed it. The action of the Gladstonians had rendered the government's task ten times more difficult. It was the new recruits that supported Gladstone's new departure. The bulk of his former allies were silent. They were unable to indorse his present policy. The government would not allow menaces from America, Ireland or Gladstone to divert them from their duty.

Harcourt said the government was right in fearing dissolution. The metropolis had to-day given a remarkably pronounced judgment "referring to South Warwick." He had heard the immortal speech of Gladstone to-night and now wanted, in patience, to wait for time for the triumph to come.

At the close of the debate Mr. Parnell's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by a vote of 317 to 229.

Gladstone's Oratorical Effort.

Gladstone's short speech in the house of commons to-night in reply to Chief Secretary Balfour was pronounced by old members to be one of the finest oratorical efforts in the parliamentary career of the veteran statesman. Michael Davitt, greeting Parnell enthusiastically in the lobby, cried, "the grand old man is good for fifty years yet," and Parnell replied, "yes, he will live to see the triumph of justice."

Without Comparison.

The *Daily News* says: Gladstone spoke with versatile power and pathos. The eloquence and cogency of argument has seldom been equalled and never surpassed. It was a magnificent oration and justified the wonderful closing scenes. The whole world might be ransacked in vain to find a nobler spectacle. A grand old man with the ardour of youth pursuing the blessed work of the union of two great people.

Coal Miners Threaten to Strike.

The coal miners of southwest Lancashire have given notice to their employers that unless allowance be made to them for dirt unavoidably sent up with coal, they will go on strike the end of this month. If the strike takes place it will directly affect 100,000 men and their families.

The Fisheries Treaty.

In the house of lords this evening Lord Salisbury stated that the fisheries treaty formulated at Washington, would be submitted to parliament as soon as received by the foreign office.

Dufferin Goes to Italy.

Earl Dufferin, late viceroy of India, has accepted the appointment of ambassador to Italy.

Snow Blockade in Denmark.

Advices from Copenhagen state that railroads throughout Denmark are blockaded with snow.

An Inspector's House Wrecked.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—A package of gunpowder attached to a leaden ball was thrown into the house of Inspector Kelly at Skibbereen to-day. The explosion which followed totally demolished the furniture and partly wrecked the building. The inmates barely escaped suffocation from the effects of the explosion. The windows of the residence of Mr. Mackey, crown solicitor at Donegal, were smashed to-day by sympathizers of Rev. Father Stevens, of Falearagh, recently arrested under the coercion act. Mackey was in court at the time conducting the prosecution of the priest. Thirteen persons have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for riotous conduct at Gweedore at the time of Father Stevens' arrest.

The Law Unchanged.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Reichstag today rejected the socialist bill, but decided by acclamation to prolong the existing socialistic law two years. Members arose from their seats and shouted assent to a prolongation of the law.

Rumors Well Founded.

VIENNA, Feb, 17.—*Pesther Lloyd* professes to have information that the rumors current that Germany has entered into a defence alliance with Holland and Belgium are well founded.

Unruly Students.

During the debate in the Reichrath yesterday on the government's bill placing restrictions upon students' clubs, the galleries were crowded with students who became so disorderly that the president threatened to have them ejected.

Floral Celebration.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The annual carnival closed to-day with the *bataille des fleurs* (battle of flowers). Usually this is the most charming and attractive day of the carnival; to-day, however, there was very little animation in spite of the fine weather and the fact that the Prince of Wales had come over from Cannes to join in the fun. The Prince lunched at a well-known London house restaurant, and immediately afterward a break drawn by four horses drew up to the door and His Royal Highness got in with a party of friends of both sexes. The break, filled with flowers, was driven toward the promenade Des Anglaise, where it was promptly given a place in the long procession of flower-laden vehicles. The Prince entered into the sport, throwing right and left into the crowd with great impartiality. All Nice is going about to-night with flowers, saying, "The Prince gave me this." H. R. H. returned to Cannes after the amusement of this afternoon. Many Americans were among the crowd and a number of titled notabilities, including the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

Inquiry Rejected.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the motion of M. Sansleroy for urgency in appointing a committee to inquire into privileges of the Bank of France under its charter.

Mr. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester, is reported as having purchased all the mills and timber limits of Messrs. Girourard and Beaudet at Betsamis, Que.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Behring's Sea Question Not in the Fisheries' Treaty.

Terms of Treaty Not Yet Known—The Alaska-British Columbia Boundary—Onderdonk Contract Arbitrators to Start for British Columbia on March 1st.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Everybody is anxious to learn the terms of the fisheries' treaty, but they will not be known until laid before the Senate on Monday. It is stated positively that it contains no decision of the Behring's Sea dispute question, which was not referred to the plenipotentaries.

Prof. Dawson and Prof. Dall (Smithsonian Institute) are at work on the Alaska boundary. It is expected that a satisfactory determination will be arrived at, but not before further explanatory surveys have been made.

The arbitrators in the claim of the Canadian Pacific against the government on the Onderdonk section have decided to leave for British Columbia on March 1st.

FISHERIES CONVERSATION.

Secretary Bayard Interviewed by a Correspondent of "The Colonist."

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Bayard, in conversation with your correspondent to-day, said: "The Behring's Sea controversy played no part in the negotiations for the settlement of the Atlantic coast fisheries. For several months I have been thinking over the matter of protecting the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea. It not only involves a question of international law as regards the right to regulate sea fisheries in Behring's Sea, but it is a question whether the U.S. under its treaty with Russia has a right to say that the fur seal shall not be actually destroyed. How this matter shall be settled I don't know; it may require an international agreement to preserve the life of fur-bearing animals in Arctic waters. British sealers have been seized and confiscated in the waters of the Behring's sea, but American sealers have also been arrested. Thus far no claim has been made by the British government for indemnity for the seizure of cargoes and confiscation of vessels engaged in this traffic. The decision in the treaty signed yesterday that the shore line limit on the North Atlantic ocean shall be four miles from the coast following the contour of the shore line, cannot be applicable to the Behring's Sea, because the conditions there are entirely different from those on this side of the continent. I believe if the United States alone cannot preserve seal life from extinction in the Pacific, civilized nations of the earth will, if necessary, join with this government to do it."

WRECKED OFF CAPE FLATTERY.

The German Ship Salisbury Becomes Water-Logged in a Storm and is Abandoned by the Crew Who Are Saved.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 17.—The British bark Seiriol Wyn arrived this morning with the shipwrecked crew of the German ship Salisbury, of Vegesack, Germany. The latter vessel sailed from Port Discovery on the 8th inst., loaded with 780,000 feet of lumber for Montevideo. On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock the tug Tyhee let go of the ship, fifteen miles west of Cape Flattery. Light winds from the south were encountered on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday morning the wind veered to the eastward, and a storm that blew with considerable violence, commenced and lasted eighteen hours. This carried the ship 300 miles to the westward of Cape Flattery. The vessel commenced to leak, but did not make more water than the pumps could discharge. All hands were kept on deck attending to the pumps and setting sails during Saturday night. Early on Sunday morning the barometer fell to 28.78 and the wind fell light. Two hours of quiet calms were had and the seas from the east ran mountains high, causing the Salisbury to ride the waves like a cork. By nine o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 12th, a gentle breeze commenced to blow from the west; but the barometer and threatening aspect of the weather indicated that a storm of unusual violence was brewing. The brig Deacon was sighted bearing east to S. E., 4 miles distant, and appeared to be all right. In two hours a hurricane was sweeping over the ocean against the easterly swells, that caused a contention of nature's elements which seriously endangered the safety of the vessel. The ballast shifted to the port side and the ship listed to an angle of 45 degrees. The crew abandoned the forecastle and the officers left the after cabin without saving anything excepting the ship's accounts. The sand ballast stopped the suction of the pumps, which were cut twice and each time they were disabled again by the sand and became useless. The vessel was making eighteen inches of water an hour. Every movable article on deck had been carried away by the heavy seas. It was impossible for the officers or crew to navigate the vessel. Her steering apparatus was disabled. Signal rockets of distress were sent up during the night. The ship's company sought refuge in the halyards and on the bulwarks of the starboard side. They remained in this perilous situation for six hours, when the Seiriol Wyn observed the signals of distress, and bore down and offered assistance. The Salisbury's crew manned two boats, and left the water-logged wreck, with the waves breaking over the masts. Capt. Prietzenstein, master of the Salisbury, was the last to leave the wreck. All hands were comfortably cared for on the Seiriol Wyn and arrived here this morning. The vessel was built twenty years ago at a cost of £20,000, and was owned by J. D. Bischoff & Co., of Vegesack, Germany. She was insured in Bremen companies for $14,000.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Judge Harrison.)

The case of Robbins, Rosecamp and Craigie was heard yesterday in the above court, and again remanded until Monday, bail being fixed at $200 each.

The information, which is of a serious nature, charges the boys with placing a velocipede on the E. & N. railway track with unlawful attempt, and Officer Robb deposed that he arrested the boys and Robbins said: "We saw a hand-car at the railway station on Monday morning at 11 o'clock; Craigie and Rosecamp got on it before it was put on the track and all three put it on, and then ran down the bank on it; I said: 'Let us go back,' but the other boys wanted to go to Esquimalt. We heard the train coming and tried to get the car off the track, but could not get it clear of a rock. We then went away." The officer informed the court that he warned Robbins before he made the statement that it would be as well to tell the truth.

W. A. Losee sworn, said:—I am foreman of the rolling stock on the E. & N. railway; on Monday last at 10:30 asked the despatcher for a work train to go to Esquimalt; made the run to Esquimalt in ten minutes; left there at 11:05, and about half-way back were running at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour; as we approached the trestle the engineer looked up the track and was also watching his engine when we struck a velocipede; saw the velocipede go crashing up against a rock; we returned to the station, secured another velocipede and went to see how the velocipede was in that place; the velocipede was demolished; saw tracks in the sand; two men working on the trestle said they saw some men; returned to the station and was told that three boys put it there.

Two drunks were fined $5 each.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Collector Magone of New York Promises Some Startling Developments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Collector Magone promises some startling disclosures shortly in regard to opium smuggling along the Canadian border. It is thought that the railroad from Ogdensburg to Watertown is literally lined with smuggled opium. Opium is brought from Asia by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific to the St. Lawrence river.

FOR CHICAGO.

The Princely Gift of a Rich Relative of President Cleveland.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Mr. Lawton, U. S. minister here, has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at Vienna university, an offer of $1,000,000 to the American government, with which to endow a university at Chicago on the Vienna model.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE

Entirely Destroys a Grocery Store on the Work Estate—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

About a quarter to twelve last night fire was seen issuing from the grocery store occupied by Mr. C. E. Whitman, on the corner of Hillside avenue and First street. Telephone communication was had with the city office, and a few minutes later an alarm was struck. The firemen were quick in answering the call, but the distance being far the blaze had gained great headway and, assisted by the strong breeze that was blowing, had enveloped the whole front of the building by the time the hose was attached to the hydrant at the corner of the avenue and Government street.

In the meantime, however, those in the upper storey of the building who had retired to rest several hours before were awakened by loud shouts and knocking at the door. Dazed at first they could not realize the situation. The roaring flames and smoke that were becoming denser every moment soon aroused them, but when they turned to make their exit all communication was found to be cut off by the flames, the stairway being on fire in several places. The inmates made their dangerous situation known and willing hands soon had a ladder to the window and all reached the ground in safety.

As before stated, by the time the hose was attached to the hydrant the fire had gained great headway. This fact, however, would not have deterred the firemen from saving a large portion of the handsome building if a proper supply of water had been ready, for when it was turned on only a force of about three feet was obtainable, and considerable delay was caused while the engine was being attached to the hydrant, so that the building was practically ruined when a suitable force began to play upon it. Sparks flew in all directions, more so, however, in the direction of Mr. J. Grahame's residence, a short distance away. Fortunately no harm was done.

A large crowd had gathered and many assisted in removing articles from the rear of the store, but the flames drove them back and little of value was saved. The fire is still burning as we go to press, but under control. Houses opposite received a severe scorching, but no further damage was done.

The building was owned Mr. Samuel Gray, the contractor, and had only been built a short time. Mr. Gray was insured in the Western Insurance company for $3,000 and he will be a loser to a considerable amount. Whether Mr. Whitman was insured or not could not be learned, but it was thought if he had any insurance on his stock it was very small, as he had only moved into the place but a few months.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

There was a session of the squatters' committee at the house yesterday morning.

W. R. Clarke will sell at his salesrooms, Store street, this morning a lot of goods, including an harmonium.

It is said that the anthracite coal mines are bonded to a number of capitalists who intend thoroughly prospecting them.

It is understood that work on the stone crossing at Bastion street has been suspended for the present, owing to the character of the work not being up to specifications.

The second item in the dinner bill of fare of Chong Chuck and Lee Mun, Toronto, on the evening before the first day of the Chinese New Year, which was attended by several leading men of the city, is "Fish (British Columbia) halibut." The Celestial epicures of Toronto appreciate a good thing.

PERSONAL.

Thos. E. Ladner and wife are on the Umatilla.

W. H. Grahame arrived from England last night.

Capt. Power returned to Vancouver this morning.

Capt. Morehouse, of the bark Malay, was in town yesterday.

C. M. Beecher, of the Royal City Planing mills, is in the city.

Capt. John Irving and Mr. Bennett will sail for Liverpool from New York today on the Etruria.

E. E. Blackwood arrived in the city yesterday and has taken charge of the O. R. & N. and N. P. Railway's office.

W. H. Mead, agent of the Royal Route, and H. C. Eckenberger, agent of the Union Pacific, were in the city yesterday.

W. L. Leonard, of Messrs. Fraser & Leonard, Vancouver, and F. B. Johnston came over from the Mainland last night and are at the Driard.

Alexander Campbell, a leading lawyer of San Francisco and a native of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, died at Oakland Thursday, at the age of 79 years.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir leaves for Wellington this morning for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendments to the coal mines' regulation act with the miners.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON, W. R. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada)........$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)........25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States........$2 00
Six Months........1 25
Three Months........75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everthing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements,—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

A JOURNALISTIC NOVICE.

Our sympathies go out to the readers of the Vancouver *News* in being daily inflicted with the terribly terrible articles which are ground out to them in that extraordinary sheet. THE COLONIST and Mr. Dunsmuir are the subjects of its maudlin song. The former cares so little for its repeated attacks that it has treated them with silent contempt; the latter has now a libel suit for heavy damages hanging over it which ought to be sufficient reason why it should cease its abuse of him. It is the essence of humor to hear the writer on the *News* reflecting on the editorial staff of this paper; no provincial journal presents such a sorry appearance so far as ability is concerned as the Vancouver *News*. The "novice" who knows more about lime than he does about letters is out of his element in the editor's chair, and his fearfully and wonderfully made articles, gruesome in their length and disconnectedness, ought to be a warning to all amateurs not to wander into fields for which nature and education never intended them. In taking notice of the Vancouver *News* at all we feel that we are paying it a compliment which it ought to duly appreciate. Were it less vain it would feel deeply the honor.

THE PATRIARCHAL WILKINS.

John B. Wilkins, of St. Paul, having the instincts of a Mormon, married six wives within the year and lived with them all, each having a separate establishment and having no knowledge of the others. They were all happy. Wilkins rested for a time from marrying, and everything was lovely. But some one invaded this Eden, like Satan of old, and gave these women the fruit of the tree of knowledge to eat. Then their happiness was changed to misery. The husband with whom each had been perfectly satisfied so long as she thought herself the only object of his care, was denounced by all in chorus. He was arrested for bigamy, and will go for a term of years to a place where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. Leaving the religious aspect of the case out of the question, it would appear to be a good practical solution of the matrimonial question to permit men of means and polygamous tastes to marry as many wives as they chose to provide comfortable homes for! Then the men who feel too poor to marry might remain single, as now, without cheating so many maidens of matrimonial inclinations out of homes and husbands. In the multiplicity of doctrines for the settlement of the vexed questions of the day, a social science school may arise which will teach a system of this kind, not as a religion but as philosophy or political economy. It would be a return, in one respect, to patriarchal days. The law would, of course, prohibit any much-married patriarch from passing himself off as a bachelor, forbid a man's marrying more wives than he can support, and legitimatize all the offspring. Let no man charge us with advocating a system of this kind. We simply suggest it as one of the possible plans to be offered by "reformers" for remedying the evil, if evil it be, of the steady decline in the matrimonial market. The number of marriages, in proportion to population, grows smaller year by year in the more highly civilized countries, and it will not be many generations before legislators will see the necessity of providing a remedy in order that the Goths and Vandals may not once more overrun the civilized world by reason of their superiority in numbers.

LONDON AND ITS PEOPLE.

The poet laureate's words applied to the world—"Every moment dies a man, every moment one is born"—are not more striking than the fact that in London, the proud capital of the British empire, there averages a birth to every four minutes and a death to every six minutes of time. These figures are indeed slightly within the truth. In London within a week it is not unusual to register 3,000 births, or within a year 150,000. London is in many respects the greatest city of the earth and of history. The population of the city and suburbs was in 1881, 4,764,312, and is now fully 5,000,000. This is more than twice the population of Paris, the next largest city in the world. It is probably greater than that of the Dominion of Canada, and more than the total population of either of a number of the independent nations. We have spoken of the enormous number of births in London, yet it is stated on high authority that more than one-third of the entire population of the city were born outside its limits. It had at the last census 250,000 people of Irish descent; 155,000 of Scotch descent, and 200,000 of foreign origin, including 40,000 Jews. Though a very old city, dating from the time when the Roman empire was almost universal, the growth of London has been mainly during the present century. Six hundred years ago it had 80,000 people; in 1700, about 500,000; in 1800 864,035. So that the metropolis and suburbs have increased in population sixfold within the past eighty-seven years. So long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth the growing population of London was thought a source of danger to the kingdom, and measures were taken to check it. This reads strangely in the light of its more recent development. In contemplating the prospects of the future all calculation is at fault. Only this is known that the growth of the great city was never more rapid than during the decade last past. The vast city has stood secure from foreign invasion while all the great capitals of Europe have been visited by hostile armies. It has been exempt for a long time from earthquake shocks and other overwhelming calamities. It is to-day one of the healthiest cities in the world. It is incomparably the wealthiest city in the world, a foremost centre of intellectual activity and the centre of a political system whose rule extends to every quarter of the globe. This pre-eminence is the more remarkable when we consider its inland position, on a comparatively small river. In fact the London of to-day is one of the wonders of the world, and seems likely to be, except from some unforseen calamity, increasingly great, populous, wealthy and pre-eminent.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY.

In October, 1879, a secret treaty of alliance was agreed upon and signed between the plenipotentiaries of Germany and Austro-Hungary. The fact of the existence of such a treaty has long been known, but its precise terms have only officially been made public within a short time. The following is a synopsis of the terms of this remarkable document:

Article first stipulates that, should either of the two countries, contrary to the hope and wish of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia, each is pledged to assist the other with its entire military force, and only to conclude peace upon such terms as both agree to accept.

Article second provides that should either country be attacked by any other power the other pledges itself not to support the aggressor, but to maintain an attitude of neutrality. Should Russia assist the aggressor, however, article one comes into force, and war operations will then be carried on in common, and terms of peace be conjointly arranged.

Article three sets forth that the treaty, being of a peaceful character, shall, in order to prevent misinterpretation, be kept secret, or be communicated to a third power under the consent of the contracting parties. Both parties express the hope, in view of the intentions announced by the czar at the meeting with the Emperor William in September, 1879, at Alexandrowo, that the Russian military preparations may not prove to be in reality menacing to either of them, and may give no cause for them to adopt similar measures. Should this hope, however, contrary to expectation, prove erroneous, both parties recognize it to be their loyal duty to acquaint Emperor Alexander that an attack upon one country will be regarded as an attack upon both.

The preamble of the treaty states that, "considering that the cohesion of the two empires will the more easily secure their own safety, while it can threaten no one, and at the same time is well adapted to consolidate the peace of Europe on the basis of the Berlin treaty, the two emperors, while giving a mutual and solemn promise never to impart an aggressive tendency in any direction to their purely defensive agreement, resolved to conclude an alliance, and appointed as their plenipotentiaries Androssy and Prince Henry of Reuss."

During 1887 the accession of Italy was secured, and the double alliance became a triple alliance, as is understood, substantially on the same terms. There were for a time negotiations pending with a view to securing the accession of Great Britain to the league, but it is understood that this has not been effected.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE *Times* denies that the House adjourned from Friday until Monday because Mr. Humphreys was not ready to go on with his "high treason" resolutions. How our contemporary could make such a statement we cannot imagine in view of the fact that Mr. Humphreys had handed in amendments which required two days notice, and that Mr. Dunsmuir stated he was ready and anxious to go on with the matter. In allowing Mr. Humphreys every latitude the government displays a magnanimity which ought to merit the thanks rather than the condemnation of the Opposition organ. So far from the government being "unready" their bitterest opponent cannot accuse them of that—they have expedited the work of the House in a most praiseworthy manner. The *Times* is merely indulging in cheap talk which it knows is not in accordance with the facts.

A MEETING of prominent politicians, clergymen, literary men and social reformers of the United States was recently held to discuss the question of the improvement of the newspaper press. The chief evils of the popular press, it was contended, were the details given of crimes, prize fights, social scandals and horrible accidents. According to the opinions expressed by several of the speakers the ideal newspaper will carefully eliminate from its columns reports of everything that is shocking in itself, or tone down and modify everything connected with unpleasant events, so that the picture can scarcely be recognized in the light of the original. The Boston *Globe* prints a long and sensible editorial on the subject, in which it admits the difficulties of reporters and the editors who judge their work in keeping their readers in possession of the news of the world, and at the same time preserving the odor of lavender and rose water. The people want the news, and they will not patronize a paper which [illegible] it.

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION,

OFFICE : FURNITURE

AND TAYLOR'S SAFES,

DOMINION GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

MONDAY, 20th February, 11 A.M.

I have been instructed by the Hon. J. W. Trutch, DOMINION GOVERNMENT AGENT, to sell, at the offices corner of Government and Fort Streets, Victoria,

3 Large Fire Proof Safes,

by Taylor—inside measurement 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., 17 inches deep, suitable for Bankers, Merchants or Lawyers.

Also, all the Office Furniture,

Map Racks, Drawing Tressles, Carpets, Chairs, Revolving office chairs, Copying Presses, Stoves and Pipes, Large Walnut Office Tables, Pigeon Holes, Walnut Book Case & Desk, Sofa, Washstand, Gas Fixtures, Mirror, Clocks, Weights, Inkstands, etc., etc., etc.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
fe9

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company,

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

January Assessment, Due February 29, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 31st January, 1888, an assessment of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 29th February, 1888, to the Secretary of the company at the company's office, Victoria, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 1st of March, 1888, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th March, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

HENRY JACOBY, Secretary.
The Company's Office, Government St., Victoria. fe9-w-1m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lots Nos. 1197, 1198, and part of Lot No. 1199, in the City of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of Sosthenes Driard, Ermenegildo Grancini and Pierre Tisset, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot No. 1179 and part of Lot No. 1199, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1870, and the Certificate of Title of Louis Redou and Michael Camsusa, late of Victoria aforesaid, to the above mentioned Lot No. 1198, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1881, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates, Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 10th February, 1888. fe9-1m

ACCIDENT LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE.

Merchants' Broker and Commission Agent.

E. A. HART,

Citizens' Insurance Company,

LANGLEY STREET, NEAR YATES, VICTORIA, B. C. oc4 1y

CHAMPAGNE.

DEUTZ & GELDERMAN,

Green Seal and Cachet Blanc.

This Celebrated and Favorite Champagne in Perfect Order.

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

Ch. Kupperberg and H. Seligmann.

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

A Delicious, Wholesome Wine

TURNER, BEETON & Co., Sole Agents.
dec20-1m

NOTICE.

In the Estate and effects of Patrick Murphy, late of Comox, British Columbia, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that all persons indebted to this estate are hereby required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who may have any claims against the said estate are required to send the same on or before the 20th day of February, A.D. 1888, to the Very Rev. J. J. Jonckau, the executor, or to his Agent,

E. M. JOHNSON,
Corner of Government and Bastion Streets, Victoria, B. C.
jan19-1m

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY

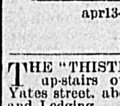
Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of debility, whose countenance is anxious, and who is subject to spells of faintness, is liable to sudden death from heart disease. Let him take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY before it is too late.

Apoplexy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY would have prevented many cases of Apoplexy, which is usually dependent upon diseases of the heart, if taken when first any unusual sensations were felt.

Blessing of Sleep. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY, for the man or woman who finds himself or herself unable to sleep nights, is an invaluable medicine, which will not only procure the blessing of sleep, but will prevent a general breaking down of the system.

At Druggists, $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address

HAMBURG FIGS.



There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cents.

At all druggists, or address J. J. MACK & CO. 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

apr13-sun-wed-fri-1ydw

THE "THISTLE RESTAURANT" removed up-stairs over Mr. Sears' Paint Shop, Yates street, above Douglas. Also, Boarding and Lodging.
jan20-1m MRS. J. FENWICK.

PIONEER STEAM

Coffee and Spice Mills

DECOSMOS BLOCK. Established 1875.

MANUFACTURE COFFEES, SPICES Mustards, and the Pioneer Baking Powder

STEMLER & EARLE, Props.

Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly filled.

C. W. WALLACE,

TROUNCE ALLEY,

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER. Books kept and Audited. Deeds, etc., copied. A Shipping Marine, Fire, Life, and a General Agency Business confidentially conducted.

Jan. 23rd, 1888. jan24-1m

MUNICIPAL.

MUNICIPAL.

$100.00 Reward!

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of incendiarism within the limits of the City of Victoria.

By order of the Mayor,

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
CITY HALL, 18th Jan., 1888. jan19

MUNICIPAL.

The Mayor will be in attendance at the City Hall, daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, so as to meet any person who may wish to consult him on Municipal matters.

By order,

JAMES D. ROBINSON, City Clerk.
City Hall, 3rd Feb., 1888. feb1

15 Days Only

In which to take advantage of the

HORIZONTAL REDUCTION!

which we have made on all lines.

We have realized that prices must be cut in order to force sales and reduce our stock, so we have opened up the ball with a

Wholesale Slaughter

Prices fall in every direction. The conflict deepens. One price after another is cut down, until they all stand

SHORN OF PROFITS

and ready for you to take advantage of.

YOU HAVE NEVER HAD

an opportunity before to purchase

Note Papers and Envelopes, Blank Books and General Office Supplies, Story Books, Novels, Family Bibles, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Hand Satchels, Photo Frames & Albums, Pocket Knives and Scissors, or anything else in this line, at such

SEDUCTIVE PRICES

and the chances are great that

YOU NEVER WILL AGAIN!

Our Cash Sale positively closes on 29th Feb., so

Get a Move On!

JAMIESON,

Bookseller and Stationer.

W. H. PENNOCK,

PRACTICAL JEWELER

Denny's Block, Government Street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Diamond, Engagement and Wedding Rings on hand. Made to order if desired. Old gold articles remodelled into something new and tasty.
jan21-6mo

CARSLAKE'S

GRAND DERBY SWEEP.

$25,000.00.

		Total.
1st horse (in duplicate)	$3,000 each prize,	$6,000
2nd " "	$2,000 " "	$4,000
3rd " "	$1,000 " "	$2,000
Other starters (divided equally) $2,000 in duplicate		$4,000
Non-starters (divided equally) $4,500 in duplicate		$9,000

5,000 Tickets at $5 each.

Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888.

Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Address, GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop.
jan20-m-w-s-4m Mansion House, Montreal.

1887-XMAS SEASON-1887

Neufelder & Ross,

Offer their Usual Assortment of Selected

FRUITS!

Just Received.

MUSCATELLES, DEHESA,
VALENTIA AND SULTANAS,
ZANTE AND VISTIZZA CURRANTS,
CITRON, ORANGE & LEMON PEELS.

☞ Royal Mascatelles, Eleme Figs and Bonbons to arrive first week in December.

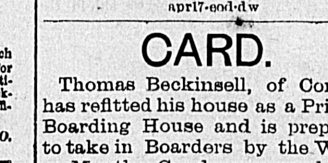
nov23 3m

EDISON

Electric Light System.

Armington & Sons Engines.
Wainwright Feed Water Heaters.
Hunter Friction Clutches and Pulleys.
Bergmann & Co.'s Electric Light Fixtures.

A. J. LAWSON,
General Canadian Agent,
28 Fraser Building,
oc1-1y-de-11 Montreal.



apr17-eod-dw

CARD.

Thomas Beckinsell, of Comox, has refitted his house as a Private Boarding House and is prepared to take in Boarders by the Week or Month. Good accommodation at reasonable Rates. Near the Post Office, Comox.

dec4-3m

EMPTY BARRELS! FOR SALE.

A lot of empty Varnish Barrels, 50 Gallons each.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE BILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction and operation of a line of railway commencing at a point at or near Michel Creek, Crow's Nest Pass, Kootenay District, thence by Elk River to the Kootenay River, thence by way of Cranbrook and the Mooyie Pass and Goat River to the lower Kootenay River, in the Province of British Columbia.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for Applicants.
Dated, 6th Dec., 1887, Victoria, B.C. dec7

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Osoyoos Division of Yale District: Commencing at a post on the right bank of the Kettle River; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

(Signed) BARRINGTON PRICE.
Osoyoos, B. C., Dec. 14th, 1887. dec16 2m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN AS A PARTner in the Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment my son John T. Pierre. The business will be hereafter known as Thos. W. Pierre & Son, Merchant Tailors and Dyers.

Thanking my numerous customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we also solicit a continuance of the same.

T. W. PIERRE.
jan11-1m.

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INtend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated on the north bank of Skeena River at a stake adjoining the Inverness fishing camp, thence running north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, thence forty chains to point of commencement. No minerals are known to exist on this land.

B. STAPLEDON.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 7, 1887. nov17-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will apply for leave to introduce and pass a bill enabling them to construct a branch line from a point on their railway between Esquimalt and Goldstream, to a point on the north shore of the Straits of Fuca, between Pedder Bay and Otter Point.

Dated at Victoria, the 29th day of November, A.D., 1887.
CHARLES WILSON, Solicitor for the Applicants.
no30-td

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by deed bearing date the 5th day of January, 1888, Thomas Field Wilson and Charles Henry Wilson, carrying on business as Iron Founders at the City of Victoria, under the firm name of Wilson Bros. & Co., assigned all their real and personal estate and effects to William Parsons Sayward, Frederick De Veulle and George Franks Mathews as trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wilson Bros.

The said Thomas Field Wilson and Charles Henry Wilson are permitted to carry on the said business for the purpose of winding up the said estate, but all accounts due to and other claims of the said Wilson Bros. are to be paid to the said Trustees.

Dated the 4th day of January, 1888.
THEODORE DAVIE, Solicitor for the Trustees.
jan8

Estate of James Bryden, Deceased.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS OR liabilities affecting the estate of James Bryden, late of North Saanich, deceased, who died on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1887, are required, on or before the 5th day of March, 1888, to send in their claims to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay their debts without delay. After the last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets pursuant to the will, having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice.

Dated, the 2nd day of December, 1887.
CHARLES WILSON, Solicitor for Henry Brethour, the Executor.
dec3-3m

TAKE NOTICE THAT AN APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company, by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said Railway and by increasing the amount to which the Company is authorized to issue bonds and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem fit.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1887.
CAMERON & McPHILLIPS, Solicitors for the Company.
jan5

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, at the next sitting of the Dominion Parliament, for a private bill, to enable them to run a ferry to connect the terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on the Straits of Fuca with the Railway System of the United States terminating at Port Angeles, or some point on the Straits of Fuca, within the territory of the United States.

DAVIE & POOLEY, Solicitors to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.
Victoria, 3rd January, 1888. ja3-2m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE ensuing session of the House of Assembly for an Act to enable the Nicola Mining Company, Limited, a foreign corporation, to acquire mining properties on Mineral Hill, Nicola, and elsewhere in British Columbia, for mining and other purposes; and also to enable the Company to use the timber for mining purposes, and also to enable the said Company to have all the rights and privileges of a Company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for Applicants.
10th January, 1888. jan 11-6w

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Ltd

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of said Company, Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the sixth day of February next, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m., to receive the report of the Board, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then and there be submitted.

The transfer books will be closed from the twenty-third day of January to the sixth day of February, inclusive.

Dated at Victoria the 10th day of January, 1888.
GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Jan 11-d-w.

Estate of Jacob Gutmann, deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATOR, being desirous of winding up the above Estate, hereby offers for Sale:

The good will, stock-in-trade and fixtures of the business of "Gutmann & Frank," carried on on Johnson Street in this city, and at Clayoquot Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The British Schooner "Alfred Adams," 69 tons register.

The British Schooner "Black Diamond," 81 tons register.

For particulars apply to

GUTMANN & FRANK, Johnson Street.
Jan27-3t

ORGANS & PIANOS.

Will soon have a NEW LOT of the best make of American Organs from $75 upwards. Pianos from $250 upwards. GIVE ME A CALL.

H. PETERS, GOVERNMENT STREET.
dec8-tf

DOHERTY & SMILOW,

General :-: Scavengers.

Yards, and Cesspools Cleaned, Wells Dug an Cleaned Contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Mr. G. Doughty, corner Blanchard & Forts streets, or Bossi & Giosselman Yates street, will be promptly attended to.
apr26-1y

PETER HANSEN,

General Scavenger.

ORDERS MAY BE LEFT AT FORT ST. Market, Douglas St., cor. of Johnson.
se17-1yr

CITY BALANCE SHEET.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1887.

ASSETS.

Municipal Taxes	$16,682 90
Victoria Water Works, Sinking Fund:	
$100,000 Loan	31,010 00
do 50,000 do	21,536 00
do 20,000 do	4,120 00
Electric Light Debentures: Sinking Fund	1,215 85
Drainage Debentures: Sinking Fund	378 90
Water Works Debentures: Sinking Fund, $75,000 loan	1,584 60
Street Debentures: Sinking Fund	446 15
Debentures: Sinking Fund	6,722 23
Maps of City	555 57
Electric Light Plant	31,044 00
Corporation Horses and Carts	1,391 50
Town Lot 1249	2,419 00
Town Lot 1250	2,600 00
Spring Ridge Property	3,164 55
do do House	300 28
Pound Property	1,600 17
Street Gas Lamps	669 80
Drainage Account	4,449 75
City Hall	16,923 97
Steam Engine	1,000 00
Corporate Seal	568 80
Fountain	729 05
Electric Light Building	3,701 70
Office Furniture	2,356 94
Water Works Reservoirs	26,080 15
Water Works Reservoirs: Bank B. N. A. Account	1,919 85
Road Roller and Rock Crusher	6,057 42
Police Lockup	1,477 50
Scow	200 00
Steam Drill	1,533 20
Street Sprinkler	190 00
Street Scraper	300 00
Bank British Columbia	45,000 00
Cash on hand	433 67
	$242,971 60

LIABILITIES.

Corporation Summary	$48,793 38
Revenue Account	16,682 90
Bank B. N. A.	7,205 75
Ross Bay Cemetery	2,309 08
Corporation Debentures	20,000 00
Cemetery Property	1,980 49
Drainage Debentures	5,000 00
Electric Light Debentures	16,000 00
Streets and Bridges Debentures	50,000 00
Water Works $75,000 Debentures	75,000 00
	$242,971 00

Victoria, B. C., 11th January, 1888.
THOS. RUSSELL, Accountant,
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Cash Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, 1st January, 1887	$ 183 62
Bank B. N. A., Increase of balance	2,422 33
Water Works, Rents (general account)	37,270 34
Fire Insurance, Company's Tax	5,000 00
Street Repairs, Refund	500 00
City Pound, Fees	523 25
Surveying Street Lines	25 00
Street Lighting, Refund	35 63
Water Works Debentures: Interest Accrued on $75,000 Loan	3,681 37
Real Estate Tax	54,689 30
Trades Licenses	17,918 50
Wholesale Liquor Licenses	1,075 00
Retail do	13,205 00
Road Tax	1,838 00
Dog Tax	334 20
Maps of the City	5 00
Police Court, Fines and Fees	4,352 75
Ross Bay Cemetery, Fees	2,044 50
Corporate Seal	13 00
Water Works Debentures: $75,000 Loan	25,000 00
Water Works Reservoirs: Cement Sold	1,825 00
Water Works Reservoirs: Account with Bank B. N. A.	26,443 15
Bank B. C. Special Deposit: $75,000 Loan, Reservoir Debentures	45,000 00
	$243,364 94

EXPENDITURES.

Water Works, General Account	$10,238 45
Water Works: Sinking Fund, $100,000 Loan	2,360 00
do 50,000 do	1,750 00
do 20,000 do	412 00
Fire Department	11,463 10
Electric Light Debentures, Sinking F'd	596 00
Drainage Debentures, Sinking Fund	186 00
Water Works Sinking Fund, $75,000 Loan	1,577 00
Street Debentures Sinking Fund, $50,000 Loan	444 00
Street Repairs	37,105 81
City Police	14,596 69
City Pound	886 52
Charges, including Salaries, Printing, Advertising, Election Expenses, etc	8,014 36
Surveying Expenses	2,306 00
Board of Health	2,084 75
Street Lighting	8,415 33
Sidewalks	11,810 45
Legal Expenses	142 95
Commission on Collections	483 00
Donations	1,300 79
Corporation Debentures, Sinking Fund	619 65
Corporation Debentures, Interest	1,015 00
Water Works, Interest $100,000 Loan	6,475 00
do do 50,000 do	3,395 00
do do 20,000 do	1,000 00
Electric Light Debentures, Interest	960 00
Drainage Debentures, Interest	300 00
Beacon Hill Park	679 08
General Interest	1,560 35
Water Works Debentures, Interest $75,000 Loan	3,750 00
Street Debentures, Interest $50,000 L'n	2,500 00
Dog Tax, Tags	25 00
Weighing Machine	196 94
Police Court, Fines and Fees Refund	35 75
Ross Bay Cemetery	1,522 22
Electric Light Plant	392 00
Drainage	196 50
City Hall	46 00
Water Works Reservoirs	26,443 15
Water Works Reservoirs, Bank B. N. A. Account	26,825 00
Road Roller and Rock Crusher	330 43
Police Lockup	1,477 50
Steam Drills	110 90
Nanaimo Relief Fund	1,000 00
Street Scraper	300 00
Water Works Debentures, $75,000 Loan	45,000 00
Cash Balance	433 67
	$243,364 94

Victoria, B. C., 11th January, 1888.
THOS. RUSSELL, Accountant,
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Statement of Actual Cash Assets and Liabilities, 31st Dec., 1887.

ASSETS.

Municipal Taxes	$16,682 90
Cash Balance	433 67
	$ 17,116 57

LIABILITIES.

Bank of B. N. A.	$ 7,205 75
Contracts on Hand	844 00
Police Court Fines and Fees, Recognizances claimed by Government	1,000 00
Sundry small Accounts Unpaid	716 00
Balance	7,350 82
	$ 17,116 57

Victoria, B. C., January 7th, 1888.
THOS. RUSSELL, Accountant.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Interest and Sinking Fund Account.

1886. RECEIPTS.

Nov. 30—Balance to Credit of account	$ 53,616 92
Cash received from the Corporation of Victoria, between 1st Dec'r, 1886, and 30th Nov'r, 1887, to pay interest on all Loans	12,283 75
Do do Sinking Fund	4,011 44
Interest allowed by Bank B. N. A. on amounts at credit of Sinking Fund	1,644 69
	$ 72,129 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Interest on Coupons presented between 1st Dec'r, 1886, and 30th Nov'r, 1887	$ 12,283 75
Balance	59,846 05
	$ 72,129 80

Victoria, B. C. 11th January, 1888.
THOS. RUSSELL, Accountant.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

CITY HALL, VICTORIA, B. C., January 11th, 1888.

To His Worship the Mayor and Municipal Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I have examined the corporation books and vouchers for the year ending December 31st, 1887, and found them correct.

Please find herewith the annual balance sheet for 1887, also statement of cash receipts and expenditures for the year.

The only items I need mention as not shown in the accounts, are a liability of $1,000, which will have to be refunded, being a recognizance claimed by the Government, and which is included in the police fines and fees received during the past year, and a number of small accounts, amounting to $716.00.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.
ja12

NEW ADVERTISEMENNS.

SHEARS & PAGE,

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Have received a Fine Line of

Ladies' Ulsters & Dolmans,

—IN THE—

NEWEST STYLES.

Victoria, Dec. 6th, 1887. oc13-1y

MISS FERNANDZIA,

Dress and Embroidery Maker

Fort Street, above Quadra.
ja10-1m

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 5 o'clock, p.m., of Feb. 9th, for the erection of a Cottage on the corner of Rae and Blanchard Streets. The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

E. H. FISHER, Architect.
ja31-1w

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Langley Street, Victoria.

oc4 1y

LOANS.

LOANS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS NEgotiated on City Property at a low rate of interest.

Apply to
A. W. JONES, Government Street.
oc25-1y

FOR SALE.

A BELL ORGAN, IN GOOD CONDITION, 15 stops, knee swell, etc. Drawing-room pattern.

PRICE $175.

Apply to P. O. Box 565. jan14

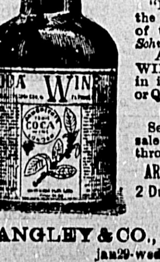
Groceries and Liquors.

The undersigned intends to retire from business. Will sell balance of goods in Store at reduced prices.

RICHARD CARR, Wharf Street.
Jan. 17, 1888. 1m

ARMBRECHT'S

TONIC COCA WINE



FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

"Experience and scientific analysis reveal to us in Coca the most tonic plant in the Vegetable Kingdom."—*Manuel Fuentes.*

"It (Coca) is, in a word, the most powerful restorer of the vital forces."—*Dr. Schwalk.*

ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE, though more tonic in its properties than Iron or Quinine,

NEVER CONSTIPATES.

See Medical Reviews. For sale by leading druggists throughout the world.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.
2 Duke St., Grosvenor Sq., LONDON.

LANGLEY & CO., Agents for B. C.
jan29-wed&sat

DRY GOODS.

THE

White House

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Ladies' Plush Seal Jackets,

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Ulsters AND Wraps.

Ladies Umbrellas, very choice.
Watered Plush, (new).
Black Lace Flouncings.
Black & White Beaded Fronts, and Sets.
Beaded Net and Lace.
Beaver Trimmings.

DRESS GOODS

Misses' Costumes.
Rational Corsets.
Turkey Rug Yarns.
Scotch Fingerings.
Saxony and Beehive Wools.
Shetland and Berlin Wools, in two, four and eight ply.

Knit Wool Goods in Variety.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Is now replete with

New and Seasonable GOODS,

Which will be sold, as usual, at the

Lowest Cash Rates.

—THE—

WHITE HOUSE

Victoria, B. C., October 22nd, 1887. oc23

Continuation of Sale.

AT COST FOR CASH.

Ulsters, Dolmans,
Jackets, Waterproofs,
Fur Capes, and Hats.

—ALSO—

Blankets and Comforters.

THE BEST VALUE IN THE PROVINCE.

—AT—

ALBION HOUSE,

Government Street,

BROWN & WHITE.

jan1

MEDICAL.

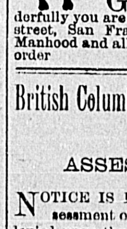
HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

751 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. ☞ Send for order mh6dwtf

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's office in Victoria, B.C., on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, 1888, from and after which date all shares and certificates on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1888.

By order of the Board,

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
jan6-d&w

YEARLY GEMS.

THE YEARLY GEMS OF BRITISH COlumbia are now ready at Mrs. R. Maynard's. Ladies who have had their little one's Photographs taken at her Studio during 1887, that have not already received one of the Gems, can do so by calling at the Photographic Studio Douglas Street. jan1-1m

EVER TRUE.

Joyous at heart as a summer day
A lassie stands by the meadow way,
And looks at a face that is very dear,
And wonders in words that know nothing of fear—
"Will you be true, love? will you be true?
Will you love me as I love you?
Will love grow stronger as years roll on,
And be truest when youth and beauty have gone?
Will you be true, love? will you be true?"

Joyous at heart on their wedding morn
Husband and wife walk home through the corn,
And each seems to hear the old time song
As, hand in hand, they wander along:
"Will you be true, love? will you be true?
Will you love me as I love you?
Will love grow stronger as years roll on,
And be truest when youth and beauty have gone?
Will you be true, love? will you be true?"

Joyous at heart when their hair is gray,
Husband and wife together stray,
And hand clasps hand as they pass along,
And the heart of each is glad with song:
"You have been true, love! you have been true!
Loving me well as I have loved you!
And time and change, and good and ill
Have linked us closer and closer still—
Hearts ever true, love! hearts ever true!
—George Weatherly.

AN INDIAN STORY.

"That pig 'll be ready to kill in a couple o' weeks more," said the old settler, as he and little Peleg stood by the sty looking at the fat grunter eating his evening meal. "He's fit enough to kill now fer that matter, fer he's ez fat as a fall b'ar, an' durn nigh ez big. I only wish he were a b'ar, Peleg. Jeewhizz! Mebbe I wouldn't bounce inter that pen nor nothin'! I'd show ye a rassel, sonny, an' give ye an idee how I usty shet the wind offen b'ars w'en I took it inter my head to bother with 'em. I gener'ly had 'em laid out cold, if I felt that way, 'fore they had time to claw. I unly wish that shoat were an ol' he b'ar, Peleg, so's I could git in that pen an' show ye one o' the leetle reecryations I usty hev durin' play spells w'en I were a boy."

Peleg gazed at the pig. He was silent and seemed lost in reflection. By and by he said:

"Grandpop, I wish you'd tell me, as near as you can figure 'em up, how many bears you ever tackled and got the best of. I don't mean the woods full and woods full that you've shot, but the bears that you've just walked up to and ketched by the neck and shut their wind right off, or thumped 'em into conniption fits before they knew they were hurt."

"Gosh, sonny!" exclaimed the old settler, after recovering from the surprise Peleg's request had given him, "ye don't want me to spend a hull evenin', and fill both sides of your slate a figgerin', do ye? I can't do it, sonny, but arter yer gran'mammy goes to the sewin' circle this evenin', over to the squire's, I'll tell ye a nice Injin story that sumpin' called to my mind to-day. I think it'll please ye."

That was all satisfactory to Peleg, and when they were left alone in the kitchen, the Old Settler began:

"Squawkee Hill," said he, "is one o' the highest p'ints o' the Wolf Tongue mountains. Ez ye circle in to'ards the Wolf Tongues goin' sou'west f'm Sugar Swamp, ye kin see ol' Squawkee raisin' in front o' ye right up inter the clouds almost. Ye mowt think ye could chuck a stun an' hit ol' Squawkee squar in the face, f'm the way he looks to ye, an' so ye could, pervidin' ye could chuck the stun a leetle matter o' nine miles or better, fer the hill hain't an inch nigher to ye th'n th't. The top o' Squawkee Hill is so hard to get to th't nobody was ever thar, 'cept the few indyvidjuals ez I'm gointer tell ye 'bout, an' they was all Injins. If ye sh'd ever climb that hill, Peleg, ye'd find th't jist 'fore ye got to the top of it y'd come to a split in the rock more'n fifty foot wide, an' so deep th't ye can't see the bottom of it. Ye can't go around that big split, fer it makes a sort o' half circle around the top of the hill, an' its two ends opens in the west side o' the hill a mile apart, the west side bein' nothin' but a straight up an' down ledge. So the crown of old Squawkee hain't much better'n an island up in the clouds, an' one that ye can't git on to 'nless ye throw a bridge 'crost the gulley.

"The time I'm tellin' ye 'bout, sonny, th' was quite a bit o' woods on that island, an' 'mongst 'em some dead ol' pines th't riz up like spooks, they was so white an' naked. They was the nestin' places of the biggest eagles th't ever lived, an' even to this day thuz eagles lays an' sets an' hatches up thar on the top o' Squawkee, an' steals lambs an' chickens down below at the clearin's. In them days, Peleg, the Sugar Swamp deestric' wa'n't the home o' civilization th't it is today. Th' wa'n't no tavern thar then, an' the citizens was all Injins—real red Injins. They had a king, an' f'm all accounts th't has been handed down about 'em, they must ha' ben a tol'able jolly an' comf'table congregation. The king o' them air Ingins had a son th't he thought a heap on, an' he wanted him to marry a gal th't were the darter of one o' the way up Injins o' the gang. The gal didn't hev no objections, ez the young Prince Gungle-jib-goggle-eye were a dandy, but the young prince had a sneakin' notion arter another piece o' savage caliker, and his heart didn't thump agin his ribs a durn bit fer the fust gal."

"Grandpop," said little Peleg, as the Old Settler filled his pipe, "didn't young Prince What-d'ye-call-him have an English name?"

"No, sonny," replied the Old Settler. "English names would ha' gone about ez fur 'mongst them Injuns ez a pint o' rum would at a Sugar Swamp barn raisin'. The meanin' o' Gungle-jib-goggle-eye's name in English, though, Peleg, I kin giv ye. It meant Snatch-a-scalp-quicker'n-a-houn'-pup-kin-lick-a-skillet. I sh'd jedge, 'cordin' to that, th't the young prince wa'n't no slouch. But all the same he had to mind his pap, an' about the time my story opens th' were a heap o' trouble on his mind. The gal he had a hankerin' fer wa'n't in society at all, an' they said th't she was act'ley so short o' clothes th't all the difference 'twixt her week-day an' her Sunday-go-to-meetin' toggery were th't on Sunday she trimmed her finger nails. But she were pootier th'n a new buckboard painted red an' a sheepskin on the seat. She were the color of a red heifer in June, an' had a name that suited her to a dinktum. She answered to Paw-paw-chink-a-pin, an' if ye'd ha' called on her an' ast fer her in English y'd ha' inquired fer The-custard-pie-that-hain't-got-no-flies-on-it. That were her Christian name in our mother tongue, Peleg, an' she were a wild Injin maiden, setch ez the sun don't shine on nor the stars don't wink at nowadays.

"One day Prince Gungle-jib-goggle-eye's pap sent fer him, an' w'en the young prince went afore the king, the ol' man says:

"'Wall, Gungie, my son'—he alluz called him Gungie, the king did, 'cause he were gener'ly pressed fer time—'Gungie, my son,' says he, 'sling on another eagle feather er two, put a couple o' more coats o' red on yer nose, tetch up yer cheeks with green an' yer forrid with blue, an' look ez scrumptious ez ye kin, fer thuz gointer be a weddin' at our house t'-night, an' you're to be the fort'nit bridegroom.'

"'Ugh!' said the prince, in a deep, bass voice. Injins alluz says ugh! in a deep, bass voice, Peleg, if they're real ginywine hand painted Injins. 'Ugh!' said the prince. 'An' who's the unfortnit bride?'

"'Calabingo-bungo-bang,' replied the king.

"That was the gal the king had picked put fer the prince, an' the one the prince didn't want to marry. She were a proud an' high steppin' Injin gal, an' that's w'at they called her Calabingo-bungo-bang fer, ez that means Carries-her-head-so-high-she-eats-clouds. Prince Gungle-jib-goggle-eye were knocked clean out by this order of his pap's, but he braced up an' didn't show it.

"'Ugh!' said he to his pap, 'I'll be in time for the funer'l!' An' with that he walked out. He went straight to his sweetheart Paw-paw-chink-a-pin an' tole her the jig were up ez fer ez their gittin' spliced were concerned.

"'The ol' man gives his orders,' said the prince, 'an' that settles it. If you only had some winter clothes, now,' says the prince, 'me an' you would cut sticks outen this,' says he, 'an' dig fer Canady.'

"'Say, Goggly,' says Paw-paw-chink-a-pin, 'do you know th't you make me very tired? Ye hain't got no more backbone th'n a cattypillar,' says she. 'I tol' you long ago th't I were goin' ter hev half o' that wigwam o' your'n, an' I'm a goin' ter hev it, too, an' don't you fergit it!' says she. 'I don't know e'zac'ly how at this present writin',' says she, 'but th' hain't no redskin gal th't hoes corn a gointer sheer that wigwam with you but me,' says she, 'an' ye hear me, Goggly! I hev shouted,' says Chink-a-pin, and she strutted away ez sassy as a banty rooster.

"But the prince didn't feel jest right. He were all broke up. He walked an' walked, an' the fust thing he know'd he found th't he had clim right up the east side o' Squawkee hill, an' stood plumb on the edge o' the big yawnin' gulley. If he'd ha' took one more step he'd ha' gone down inter it, an' I wouldn't ha' had no story to tell ye 'bout him, sonny. But he didn't take the step, though he stood thar for a spell an' had a notion to. Then he turned to go back, w'en his eye fell onter a tree ez had been blow'd down an' laid clear across the gulley, makin' a sort o' bridge from one side to t'other. Gungle-jib-goggle-eye hadn't no sooner see the tree layin' thar, th'n he ups an' walks over it, an', I guess, were the fust human bein' or Injin th't ever pressed a foot on that island, top o' ol' Squawkee. The prince sot down, an' the lonely place only made him feel wuss th'n ever. Bimeby he got up to go, an' at that very minute w'at sh'd heave up in front of him but a whoppin' big painter, with eyes like balls o' fire, an' his jaws a-workin' an' his tail a-lashin', showin' th't he were good an' hungry an' bound to hev a supper. The painter stood on the fallen tree one one side o' the gulch, an' the prince had his foot on t'other end. Ez luck would hev it, the Injin didn't hev a consarned weepon with him, comin' away from hum like he did, an' thar he were, on the edge of a gulch a mile or so deep, an' a hungry painter disputin' his gettin' away from it. The painter, seein' th't the Injin didn't make no move to come over to him, picked hisself up an' commenced to go over to the Injin. Gungle-jib-goggle-eye looked down at the tree whar it rested on his side of the gulch, an' noticed fer the fust time that th' wa'n't more th'n an inch of it restin' on the edge. All he were thinkin' of jist then were to save hisself from the painter, an' he begun to kick with all his might at his end o' the tree. Little by little he could see it give, an' jist ez the painter had got within ten foot of him, an' were crouchin' fer his last spring, the tree give way, an' boom! boom! boom! crash! crash! crash! it went inter the gulley, carryin' the painter with it. It wa'n't until the sound o' the crashin' tree had been swallered up in the dep's o' the gulch th't it struck Gungle-jib-goggle-eye w'at he had done. He had done up the painter, but now how was he gointer git offen the top o' ol' Squawkee? Thar were the gulch on three sides o' him an' the straight up-an'-down ledge on t'other. The tree th't he had kicked down were the unly way he had had to git back from the island, an' thar he were.

"'Jee whiz, says the prince, bimeby. It's tol'able sartin th't th' won't be no weddin' to our house t'-night,' says he, 'an' that's a leetle comfort, anyhow,' says he, an' he laid down under a tree an' went to sleep. He was woke up by eagles a screamin' an' noticed th't a couple o' the biggest eagles he had ever see had a nest in the top of a tall dead pine clus by him.

"Well, Peleg three days went by an' Gungle-jib-goggle-eye begun to git hungry up thar on the top o' ol' Squawkee. He had trapsed the hull length of the circlin' gulley, but th' wa'n't no way to git 'crost it. Not havin' any weepons he couldn't kill nuthin' to eat, an' roots an' berries not bein' over plenty, he begun to feel th't a squar' meal would set tol'able cheerful on his stomach. On the evenin' o' the third day he were layin' on his back lookin' up to the eagle's nest, a listening to the great big birds a screamin' an' watchin' 'em tear up a young deer the ol' he feller had just fetched in, w'n all of a suddent an idee struck him so hard th't it knocked him inter a settin' p'sition. The very day th't he had wandered up onter Squawkee Hill, Paw-paw-chink-a-pin had tol' him th't if he'd rig her up a trap she'd trap an eagle an' make the swellest kind of a head fixin' outen its feathers. He rigged up the trap. Now the idee th't hit him were: S'pose one o' them eagles nestin' in the ol' pine sh'd be trapped by his gal? Mebby ye mowt say, sonny: 'Wall, s'pose it were?' Aha! That's what the Injin prince ast hisself, an' then he done sumpin' else. He s'arched all over his clothes, an', ez luck 'd hev it, he foun' a sheet o' writin' paper."

"Writing paper, grandpap?" said little Peleg, looking up in surprise. "Why, Injins didn't have writing paper as long ago as that."

"Peleg," replied the Old Settler, solemnly, "who's the oldest, you or yer gran'pap?"

"Why, you are, grandpap."

"Then who orter know best whuther Injins had writin' paper or not the time my story happened? I'm old enough, hain't I, to 'member back fur enough fer that?"

"I guess so, grandpap. Bill Simmons says th't if he could remember back as far as you can he'd think Methuseler was a kid 'longside of him."

"He would, hay? Bill Simmons is a bright boy. He knows a heap. He knows so much, b'gosht'lmighty! th't mebby he knows this story, an' so ye better go over an' let Bill Simmons tell it to ye!"

It took a good deal of coaxing and a great many rash promises on the part of Peleg before the Old Settler was placated so that he would go on with his story, but he finally resumed his narrative as if nothing had happened.

"Arter findin' the sheet o' writin' paper," he said, "the Injin prince writ the follerin' letter to Chink-a-pin, ez nigh ez I kin call it off:

"Dear Chinka: I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well, an' hope these few lines will find you injyin' the same blessin', but I am in a very oncomfertin' fix, which, if I don't git out of it, I'll be a dead Injin soon. I am on the top o' Squawkee Hill. If I'd tell that to some folks they'd call me a liar, an' then th'd be a fight, but you know me, Petey, an' th't I hain't no kind of a wild roamin' son o' the wilderness fer pervaricatin'. I tell ye I'm high an' dry on ol' Squawkee, an' unless sumpin' turns up to get me off, I'll be chasin' the boundin' deer an' the rampagin' b'ar in the happy huntin' groun's 'fore half a moon kin roll around. Mebby you kin think up some way o' fishin' me down. No more at present. The 'skeeters is bad. Love to all, an' keep a big hunk fer yerself.

"Your'n, thirsty an' hungry, Goggly.

"Arter writin' that, the Injin prince waited till the eagles had gone to roost in the top of the ol' pine tree, an' w'en it got dark he clim' up the tree an' tied the letter to the he eagle's leg. Then he slid down, an' in a few minutes were snorin' like a tired out houn'.

"The sudden goin' away an' the not comin' back o' the young prince made a heap o' excitement 'mongst the Injins. The king durn nigh went crazy, an' at last on the third day of his son's absence, he sent out word th't whoever recovered Prince Gungle-jib-goggle-eye could have anything the king had to grant. As most everybody wanted sumpin' they didn't have, the hull tribe went to lookin' fer the prince. Chink-a-pin were consid'able shook up by the disappearance of the prince, but she sot her eagle trap all the same ev'ry day, but didn't ketch nothin' till the fourth day an' then she foun' a slammin' big eagle fast by one foot in the trap. She were jist about to send an arrer through it w'en she see sumpin' hangin' to its leg, an' she made up her mind she'd investigate a leetle 'fore she killed the big bird. She lassoed the eagle an' bound it down, an' then got the piece o' paper that was hangin' to its leg. That paper were Goggly's letter. Sure enough, the eagle had happened to get in Chink-a-pin's trap. The Injin gal give a little yell w'en she read the letter, an' then closed up tighter'n a drum.

"'I'll hev sumpin' to ask for f'm the king afore two days,' says she, 'an' I'll get it, too."

"Chink-a-pin sot down an' writ an answer to the prince's letter, tied it to the eagle's leg, and let the big bird outen the trap. Away it sailed up to'ards the top o' ol' Squawkee. The prince, hungrier th'n ever, war layin' on his back, wonderin' w'at war gointer become o' him, w'en the ol' he eagle come back to the dead pine, screechin' an' screamin' and makin' a great fuss.

"'He hain't ben ketched,' said the Injin, with a groan.

"The prince noticed that the eagle kep' a peckin' an' a peckin' away at his leg, and bimeby he see sumpin' white droppin' down outen the tree. It come a zig-zaggin' an' a shakin' down, an' fell right at Goggly's feet. He picked it up. It was Chink-a-pin's letter, ez follers:

"Dear Goggly: Your'n received, an' were glad to hear from ye. I were 'feered mebby ye were lost. 'Scuse haste an' a bad pen, but I'm going out to kill a fawn. I'll see ye t'morrow an' tell ye all about it. Yer pap is well.

"Your'n lovinly, Chink-a-pin.

"'Crazier th'n a bed bug on a boardin' house cot!' yelled the prince, an' he clawed the ground an' kicked. I'm a gone Injin, and I mowt ez well git ready to feed the crows.'

"Gungle-jib-goggle-eye rolled an' groaned an' cussed his luck till 'long to'ards noon the next day, an' then he jumped up an', marchin' to the edge o' the gulch, made up his mind to end his misery by jumpin' in. Jist as he were gointer make the spring one o' the big eagles come a sailin' up with a deer in its claws.

"'I am a gointer climb that tree an' make a fight for some o' that deer!' says the prince, an' he stepped back f'm the gulch an' starts fer the tree. He had got to the foot of the pine when heard a shout, an', lookin' up, see sumpin' a slidin' down the tree like a flash, an' the next second he was bein' hugged an' kissed by Paw-paw-chink-a-pin, The-custard-pie-that-hain't-got-no-flies-on-it! The eagles soared around an' screeched for that gal two minutes afore were the young deer the he eagle had carried to the nest.

"'Shot the fawn!' said Chink-a-pin between hugs. 'Carried it home. Cut it open. Cleaned it. Crawled inside. Mother sewed it up. Stood the deer in the woods. Eagle swooped down. Up I go, an' here I am. Left a letter for yer pap, the king. Th'll be some one up here to get us off o' here 'fore an hour, an' me an' you'll move right inter that wigwam o' your'n, an' it's me a tellin' ye so!'

"Sure enough a gang o' Injins soon come a puffin' up the side o' ol' Squawkee. They cut down trees an' made a bridge, an' over went the prince an' the gal that had saved him. His dad gave Chink-a-pin her Goggly without a murmur, an' if he hadn't ha' did it, pap or no pap, king or no king, Gungle-jib-goggle-eye would ha' scalped him not ez quick, but almost ez quick, ez I would scalp Bill Simmons."—Ed Mott in New York Sun.

It takes a great deal of grace to be able to bear praise.

Pasteur's Rival in Ireland.

M. Pasteur has a rival in Ireland, who is said to have cured many bad cases of hydrophobia. This person, hitherto "to fame unknown," is one Philip McGovern, of Bawnboy, County Cavan. His secret remedy, it appears, has been handed down to him from a long line of illustrious progenitors—for, like many Irish men, his ancestry is of the most respectable and remote antiquity—and he has never failed to effect a cure in the most serious cases. Letters published in the Dublin papers, from highly respectable people; cite many instances, well authenticated, of his successful treatment of infected persons. Moreover, Mr. McGovern's treatment is said to last only three days, and to consist of the administration of a decoction of "herbs and simples" and a regulated dietary.—Chicago Times.

Sense Organs of Insects.

In the matter of sense organs we are met by serious difficulties of interpretation. As said the Danish naturalist Fabricius, nearly 100 years ago, "nothing in natural history is more abstruse and difficult than an accurate description of the senses of animals." And this abstruseness and difficulty is more keenly felt in studying creatures so widely different from ourselves as the bee. Such an insect would seem at first sight to be about as susceptible to the delicacies of touch as an ancient armor sheathed knight. Head, thorax, abdomen, limbs—all are ensheathed in chitinous armor. The bee has his skeleton outside. As an American gentleman once observed in my hearing, the main difference between an insect and a vertebrate is this, one is composed of flesh and bone, the other is composed of skin and squash.

The question is, how can delicate impressions of touch be transmitted through the tough, dense skin so as to affect the sensitive "squash" within? If you will examine one of the feelers of the bee you will see that the surface is richly supplied with hairs. It is by means of such sense hairs that the bee experiences a sensation of touch. Each touch hair is hollow, and within it is a protoplasmic filament containing, it would seem, the delicate terminal threadlet of a nerve. A curious modification of the touch hairs is found on the last joint of the antenna. They are here bent sharply at right angles so as to form rectangular hooklets.—Murray's Magazine.

Contagion in the Laundry.

Dr. Russell, medical officer of Glasgow, says that during the past ten years over a million of articles (from persons affected with every kind of contagion known in this country) have passed through the Glasgow laundry, and that he has never known a case of interchanged disease, although the women engaged in the laundry have occasionally suffered from handling the linen before the boiling process.—Boston Budget.

—George—"You look sleepy, John." John—"I did not get to bed until three o'clock this morning. I was out calling on my girl." "Three o'clock! I should think the old man would have come down stairs with a shot gun." "Her father is a widower and is courting a lady in the next block. I never have to leave until he comes home."—*Omaha World.*

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took .....and.....Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

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Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwomans' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

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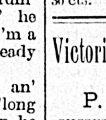

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Plum, Pear & Cherry Trees—fine bearing trees.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS SPRING.

Menzies Street, Victoria, Jan. 28, 1888. jan29-1m-d&w

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Of Every Description AT BEDROCK PRICES.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the name and style of Pinchbeck & Lyne, at Williams Lake, Cariboo District, has this day been mutually dissolved.

William Pinchbeck will collect all moneys due the late firm, pay all indebtedness, and carry on the business.

Dated 14th January, 1888.

'W. PINCHBECK. 'W. LYNE.'

Witness, 'HENRY S. MASON.' jan17-1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Richard Hall, William John Goepel, and Louis Garcia Dumbleton, has been dissolved from the 31st December, 1887, by mutual consent, Mr. L. G. Dumbleton retires from the firm. The business will be continued by Richard Hall and William John Goepel, under the style of Hall, Goepel & Co., as heretofore' by whom debts due to the partnership will be received and debts due by it will be paid.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.

Victoria, B. C., 4th February, 1888. fe5-1m

CARD OF THANKS.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE OF THE P. O. Home wish to thank Mrs. Charles Vernon for an Entertainment she most kindly gave to the children on the last evening of the old year. A lovely Christmas Tree laden with presents of toys and useful gifts was provided, and after they had partaken of a sumptuous tea each child went away with its arms full of gifts. The youngest children, as well as the crippled boy, were able to be present, by the kindness of Mrs. McTavish, who provided carriages for their going and return. fe8-1t

YARMOUTH SAIL DUCKS.

E. B. MARVIN HAS IN STOCK

YARMOUTH (N. S.) SAIL DUCKS, all numbers, OUNCE DUCKS from 7 to 12. SAIL & WRAPPING TWINES.

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AMERICAN SAIL DUCKS.

All numbers. OUNCE DUCKS 8 to 15. WIDE DUCKS from 36 to 72 inches.

AT LOWEST PRICES, E. B. MARVIN, de11-3m Ship Chandler, Wharf Street.

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DISPATCH A STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving the outer wharf at ONE o'clock, p. m.

Newbern, February 18.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 3 p. m.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria, 13th December, 1886. de11

For Fort Simpson & Way Ports

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE STEAMER "BARBARA BOSCOWITZ," Will sail from Spratt's Wharf on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

For Fort Simpson and all way ports.

For freight or passage apply to J. D. WARREN, Agent, Wharf Street. jan28

For Vancouver!

THE STEAMER RAINBOW WILL LEAVE On Monday, Feb. 6, at 7 A.M., FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

For freight or passage, apply to TURNER, BEETON & CO., Wharf Street. Feb1-td

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Barque "The Frederick," Captain Clarke, from London.

THIS VESSEL WILL DISCHARGE HER Cargo to-morrow and following days. Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading to the undersigned, pay freight and receive delivery orders for their goods. All goods on the wharf and those still to be discharged while on the wharf, after 4 p.m. each day, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively and may be stored at their expense.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Consignees of Vessel.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24th, 1888. jan25

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES!

Barque "Abernyte," Captain Campbell, from Liverpool.

THIS VESSEL WILL DISCHARGE CARGO at our Wharf, on Thursday, 26th instant, and following days. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive delivery orders for their goods. All goods when landed on the wharf, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the owners thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

Victoria, B. C., 25th Jan., 1888. WELCH, RITHET & CO., jan26-1w

BARQUE "ABERNYTE,"

FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEITHER CAPT. CAMPBELL, NOR THE undersigned, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the vessel.

Victoria, B.C., 25th Jan., 1888.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Consignees of Vessel. jan26-1wk

NOTICE.

Br. Barque "Frederick."

CAPT. CLARKE, FROM LONDON.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named Vessel.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Consignees.

Victoria, Jan. 18, 1888. jan19

NOTICE.

BRIGANTINE "CHAMPION."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted on account of the above vessel, without his written consent.

H. W. TROUP, Owner.

26th Jan., 1888. jan27-1wk

Puget Sound Steamers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

In effect October 24th, and until further notice.

STEAMER Olympian

Between Victoria and Seattle AS FOLLOWS:

FROM VICTORIA, Ex. Sun.	TO VICTORIA, Ex. Sun.
Lv Victoria - 10.00 a.m	Lv Seattle - - 2.00a.m
Ar Pt. Towns'd 12.30 p.m	Ar Pt. Towns'd 5.00 a.m
Lv Pt. Towns'd 1.00 p.m	Lv Pt. Towns'd 6.00 a.m
Ar Seattle* - 4.00 p.m	Ar Victoria - 8.30 a.m

*Connecting for Tacoma and Portland.

Boats from the East leave Victoria at 10 a. m.

TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Elegant Pullman Palace Cars.

Emigrant Sleeping Cars Run Through on Express Trains to Omaha, Council Bluffs and St. Paul,

Free of Charge and Without Change.

Close connection at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A. W. H. HOLCOMB, General Manager. Portland, Oregon.

For further particulars regarding rates, &c., apply to

J. B. GLOVER, Agent. nov10 Government Street, Victoria.

Canadian Pacific NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Time Table No. 9, Takes Effect Nov'r 1st, 1887

BURRARD INLET ROUTE

VICTORIA TO—

VANCOUVER AND MOODYVILLE, Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA, Daily, except Monday, at 13:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA—

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, LADNER'S LANDING AND LULU ISLAND, Tuesday at 9 o'clock; Thursday and Sunday at 7 o clock.

PLUMPER PASS, Sunday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA, Monday at 13 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

FOR PLUMPER PASS, Monday, at 13 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

Steamers leave for NEW WESTMINSTER and CHILLIWHACK every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent. JOHN IRVING Manager.

March 17th, jy26

RAILWAYS.

THE GREAT Transcontinental Route

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

VIA THE Cascade Division, now completed, making it the Shortest, Best and Quickest.

The Dining Car line. The Direct Route. No Delays. Fastest Trains. Lowest Rates to Chicago and all points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent Points throughout the East and Southeast.

Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

Reservations can be secured in advance.

To East Bound Passengers:

Be careful and do not make a mistake, bu be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railroad

And see that your ticket reads via THIS LINE, St. Paul or Minneapolis to avoid changes and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars run on regular express trains full length of the line. Berths free. Lowest rates. Quickest time.

General Office of the Company, No. 2, Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., No. 2 Washington st., Portland, Or.

J. B. GLOVER, Agent, Gov't St., Victoria. jul21

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Shortest, Quickest and in Every Respect the BEST ROUTE to TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, HALIFAX, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

DAILY SOLID THROUGH TRAINS —FROM— Vancouver to Montreal

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second Class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the world. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When Going East, Purchase Ticket by this Line.

The Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co'y Leave H. B. Wharf every day, except Monday, at 2 a. m., making close connection with all through Trains.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and further information, apply at the City Ticket Office, Government street.

ROBT. IRVING, Freight and Pass. Agent, Gov't St., Victoria.

D. E. BROWN, D. F. and Pass. Agent, Vancouver. fe23

Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME TABLE No. 5,

To take effect at 9.04 a.m., on Thursday Dec. 1st, 1887. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 4 Passenger Wed., Sat. and Sun.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 3 Passenger Wed., Sat. and Sun.
	A.M		P.M	
RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	De 9.04		Ar 1.40	
ESQUIMALT	" 9.14		" 1.30	
GOLDSTREAM	" 9.41		" 1.03	
			P.M	
SHAWNIGAN L'E	" 10.36		" 12.08	
COBBLE HILL	" 10.48		" 11.56	
McPHERSON'S	" 11.05		" 11.39	
KOKSILAH	" 11.17		" 11.27	
DUNCAN'S	" 11.22		" 11.22	
SOMENOS	" 11.32		" 11.12	
CHEMAINUS	" 11.58		" 10.46	
NANAIMO	Ar 1.00	De10.00	De 9.44	Ar 5.15
NANAIMO	De 1.09		Ar 9.35	
WELLINGTON	Ar 1.24	Ar10.15	De 9.20	De 5.08
	P.M	P.M	A.M	P.M

CHEAP RATES.

Until further notice Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare will be issued to any point on the line, good for three days, including the day of issue.

R. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Superintenden

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt. my29

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province":

The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the Requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."

R. DUNSMUIR, President.

JOHN TRUTCH, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., July 25th, 1887. jul26-dw

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.R. Express

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1887, ALL Packages or Parcels for transportation over this Railway not exceeding 50 l bs. in weight nor measuring more than three cubic feet, will be received and receipted for at the Company's Office in Redfern's Block, on Government Street.

Money and valuable packages forwarded. Collections made, and a general Express business transacted. no

T. EDE,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

CALGARY, N. W. T. dec1-tf

A. B. STEWART & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DENTAL and PHOTOGRAPHIC Supplies.

P. O. Box 666, - - Seattle, Wash. Ter. no30-3m

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th February, 1888.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

ROBERT MUIR and JAMES KEILL, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the Electoral District of Esquimalt.

16th February, 1888.

WILLIAM H. FALDING, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, "Westminster Judicial District," and Registrar of the County Court holden at New Westminster, vice GEORGE WISE, deceased. fe17-1in

NOTICE.

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT OF Victoria, will be held at the Court House, Quamichan, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next.

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 10th February, 1888. fe17-td

To Ship Carpenters.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until noon of Saturday next, the 18th of February instant, for the construction of Three Coaling Lighters, according to the Drawing and Specification at this Office.

Tenders to be marked "Coaling Lighters."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES H. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 13th February, 1888. fe14-5t

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed upon certain lands in Kootenay District, in consideration of the provisions of the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company Act, 1883," notice of which was published in the BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE and dated 23rd May, 1883, has been cancelled, and that the lands referred to will be open to sale and pre-emption one month from the date hereof,

F. G. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands & Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 25th January, 1888. ja27-1m dw

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS for the construction of Single Officers' Quarters, at the New Westminster, B. C., Penitentiary, is hereby extended to Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1888.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 18th Jan., 1888. jan31

RESERVE—KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following described blocks of land have been reserved from sale or settlement until further notice, viz.:—

1st. Commencing at the head of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, on the south bank of the outlet, thence south two miles; thence west two miles; thence north two miles, more or less, to the Kootenay River; thence following the windings of said river to the point of commencement.

2nd. Commencing at the mouth of Bear Creek, opposite Fort Shepherd; thence northerly along the Columbia River. 10 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains, more or less, to the Columbia River; thence following the bank of the said river to the point of commencement.

3rd. Beginning at the north-east corner of the Hudson's Bay Company's land at Fort Shepherd; thence west one mile; thence north two miles; thence east one mile, more or less, to the Columbia River; thence south along the bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

4th. A square block of forty acres fronting on the east side of the Columbia River, on the flat about two miles north of the mouth of Kootenay River, known as "Sproat's Landing."

F. G. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 26th Jan., 1888. jan27-1m dw

LAND FOR SALE.

CEDAR HILL ROAD.

IN FIVE-ACRE LOTS, ONE MILE FROM Town. Apply to

JOHN J AUSTIN, Bastion Street.

January 1st, 1888. jan1

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER FLAVORING EXTRACTS SHOE BLACKING STOVE POLISH COFFEE SPICES BORAX CURRY POWDER CELERY SALT MUSTARD POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS 1 SILVER MEDAL 8 BRONZE MEDALS 1886

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE

PURE GOLD MANFG. CO. 31 FRONT ST EAST TORONTO

feb11 1y

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO.,

H. E. Croasdaile, Gen'l Agent,

Government St., next door to Bank of B. C. dec6-6m

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000
Dominion Government Deposit, . 100,000

All Descriptions of Insurable Property written at Current Rates.

Policies Written and Losses adjusted and paid without reference to home office.

H. E. CROASDAILE, Agent, Victoria and District.
R. G. TATLOW, Agent, Vancouver.
H. V. EDMONDS, Agent, New Westminster.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts Apply to

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, my24-6m General Agent for British Columbia.

Garesche, Green & Co.

BANKERS,

Government St., Victoria, B. C

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD AND U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

GOLD DUST AND U. S. CURRENCY Purchased at Highest Market Rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on all the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO. jy9 1y

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, London.

INSTITUTED 1808.

FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or Dock, and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships building or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, from loss or damage by fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.

Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my10

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE ESMOND HOTEL

FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.

On American or European Plan.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.

my13-tf THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

ST. ALICE HOTEL,

Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

FROM OCTOBER 15TH,

Reduction in Rates for Winter Season

$8.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.

Relief for the Suffering. Pleasure for All.

Hundreds of past sufferers testify to the merits of these Springs. The leading Physicians strongly recommend them.

Experienced Attendants in Charge of Baths.

The Sportsman will find all kinds of Game in abundance with Guides and Boats at Reasonable Rates.

Situated only 60 miles from Vancouver and but 5 miles from Agassiz Station on line of C. P. Railway.

A Comfortable Stage Meets all Trains.

Telephone Communication with Telegraph and R. R. Offices.

SEND FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS. jul21-wed-sun-dw

The Colonist

NEWSPAPER,

BOOK and JOB

—AND—

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

Lithographic Engraving.

We are prepared to turn out all class of Lithographic Work.

Maps and Plans,
Business Cards,
Ball Programmes,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Labels of all kinds

And all classes of work coming under the name of Lithography in the highest style of the Art.

VISITING CARDS

Are Engraved and Printed equal to Copperplate. We are the only establishment north of Portland, Or., or West of Winnipeg that possesses a Lithographic department, and can do the work as well and as cheaply as the best.

OUR FACILITIES FOR Book, Job and Label Printing

Are unequalled in the Province, and every class of Letter-press printing is done in a superior style. We have the best of type and the most skilled workmen, and only work of a first class character is executed.

THE COLONIST, Government St., VICTORIA, B. C.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. PRINCESS LOUISE from Vancouver.—R Norton, C Norton, Mrs DeWitt, Jno DeWitt, W L Leonard, F B Johnston, J R Clark, H Burtongean, A P Tornelli, Miss Howard, F Wulf, A Watson, S Archer, F Parrott, Mrs F Parrott, J H Thain, S W Williams, Geo Bowan, J N Toomb, J S Logan, H Logan, S Arnold, J T Fisher, Miss Hart, W H Grahame, H A Grahame, R S Grahame, 1 Chinaman.

Per Str. YOSEMITE from New Westminster.—Miss Harrington, C M Beecher, — Anderson, J W Patterson, T D Lindsay, G H Bigger, S Fader.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. YOSEMITE from New Westminster.—Angus & Gordon, Baker & Son, Alb Iron Works, W A Dick, J R Parke, H Bornstein, Vane Brewery, C D H Co, R T Williams, S W Carter, Geo Maynard, R V Winch, F Sehl.

Great Annual Discount Sale of Boots and Shoes now on, at Geo. H. Maynard's, Government St.

DON'T let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist. *

A LARGE stock of new style Carpets, Linoleums and Oilcloths for spring trade just received by John Weiler, Fort street. *

For honest Piano tuning or repairing, call at the New Music Store on Government Street, same block as the Telegraph Office. H. PETERS.*

Valentines.

Our stock of Valentines has arrived, and for beauty and cheapness they surpass anything of the kind seen here. Call early and choose early. M. W. WAITT & Co. *

The highest cash prices paid for ladies and gent's new and cast-off clothing. Note—Address S. Cooness, second door from Broad street, on Johnson. *

Thousands Suffering.

Thousands of people are suffering untold miseries from constipation, headache, biliousness and weakness that might be at once relieved and soon cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. This invaluable medicine is sold by all dealers at One Dollar per bottle, thus placing it within the reach of all. tu-th-sat-dw

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, oftens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the eething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' and take no other. d&w

School Books of all Kinds.

Copy books and school requisites can be found at WAITT & Co.'s. *

Old Shoes

Made as good as new, and better too, by Irving Bros., Crosson's old stand, Yates Street.

Removal.

E. B. Marvin has removed opposite his old stand to the store lately occupied by Howard Tilton in Finlayson Block, Wharf Street. 1m*

CHINA Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets, all styles and prices, at J. SEHL'S. †

Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, architect, has taken Offices, 1, 2 and 3, Spencer's Arcade. Mr. Wilson having come to a temporary arrangement with Mr. E. H. Fisher, architect, to work in conjunction with him. P. O. Box 84. 1m

Call and select a Piano or Organ from our large stock. M. W. WAITT & Co. *

A new line of Ladies' purses at WAITT'S Book Store. *

Miss McLeod, Doctor of Magnetism, has returned and will be pleased to see all who have called during her absence. Consultation free. Parlor 8, Clarence Hotel. *

A FINE assortment of Table Cutlery, Carvers, Plated Ware, etc., at John Weiler's, Fort street. †

A CARLOAD of Reed and Rattan Goods ust opened at John Weiler's.. *

New Opening on Yates Street.

This evening Messrs. R. Atwood & Co. will open their new Drug store on Yates street, opposite the Poodle Dog Hotel, where a full line of Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Chemicals, &c, can be found. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded day and night. 1m*

Opera and Feld Glasses in finest makes at WAITT & Co.'s. *

Just in Time.

K

Anhydrous Waterproof Boots. A fresh supply at the B. C. Boot and Shoe store, opposite Post Office. H. MANSELL. *

The Ladies' K walking Boots have arrived at the B. C. Boot and Shoe store opposite Post Office. H. MANSELL *

In a Dangerous Condition.

Any person troubled with irregular acting kidneys or any form of kidney complaint, however slight it may seem, is in a dangerous condition if the trouble is neglected. Burdock Blood Bitters should be taken at once: it is the best regulator of the kidneys, liver and blood known to the world. tu-th-sat-dw

STOP! if you want value for your money in Overcoats go to Gilmore's. *

Bishop Cleary and Bishop Walsh, of London, called on Hon. E. Blake in Rome, and spent a pleasant half hour with him. The Bishop of Kingston in a letter to his people says the honorable gentleman looks well, and expects to be fully reinstated in health and ready for active work before summer.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That the light and delicate tints in laces, silks, and nuns' veiling, etc., such as are used in evening dress, are particularly suited for making fine pictures. We make a specialty of taking ladies' portraits in evening dress. Hall & Lowe, Photographers, Government street. *

That at luncheon, after the conferring of the freedom of the city of Dublin on the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley, the ticklish question of the toast to the Queen was neatly disposed of. Alderman Kernan proposed the health of the Queen, coupling with it the hope that Her Majesty might live to sign the charter of Irish legislative independence. The entire company rose and drank the toast, drinking it with great enthusiasm.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Gorge Road Church.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. E. Starr will preach in the morning and Rev. J. W. Wadman at night. Subject of evening sermon, "The leader of government in trouble."

Adjudged Insane.

R. S. Flemming, a native of New Brunswick, 40 years old, was adjudged insane, at Portland, Or., by Dr. G. M. Wells, and committed to the asylum. His affliction consists of fits of anger, irritability, general debility and loss of memory.

Correction.

Through the intelligent compositor changing the name of Baker to Robson in the report of Thursday's legislative proceedings, the hon. provincial secretary is made to vote against the bill relating to pawnbrokers. Hon. Mr. Robson voted for the bill.

Charged With Smuggling.

On Thursday at Seattle Wm. Anderson, purser of the steamer Premier, was on trial on a charge of smuggling a suit of clothes. Anderson's defence is that he had nothing whatever to do with the clothes seized. The jury were out a long time and at last accounts had not agreed upon a verdict.

The Umatilla's Passengers.

Following are the passengers on the Umatilla for Victoria: J. McCann, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson and child, A. C. Belden and wife, H. Pridham, Miss A. R. Campbell, S. Hoffman, Miss A. Smith, J. McWhinney, Mrs. McWhinney, Mrs. Renouf, Mrs. Thane, Mr. Deagan, S. E. Tucker, C. E. Renouf, Miss B. Kenny, Mrs. S. Roberts and boy, T. E. Ladner and wife, Miss Berry and M. Cargile.

An Elopement.

Last night a young couple arrived on the Louise and were the objects of much attention, as it was rumored that they had eloped from Whatcom, W. T. From a gentleman who came over on the boat it was learned that an attempt was made to stop them at Vancouver, but it proved unsuccessful and they boarded the steamer in a much easier frame of mind. The husband is a boyish-looking fellow, while the wife has the appearance of not being over fifteen years of age.

The Revival Meetings.

These interesting meetings have been held every evening this week in Wesley Church, Pandora avenue. Fair audiences are in attendance at each meeting and much good is being done. The services are conducted by Revs. Starr and Wadman. The first few evenings there was but a small number present, but by good and faithful work a deep interest has been created in the people, and of late the meetings have been gratifyingly large.

A Lovely Picture.

There has been on view in the window of Jamieson's book store for several days past a crayon portrait of Mrs. G. L. Milne by her brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Milne, of Toronto. The crayon was enlarged from a photograph, and is a remarkably accurate portrait of Mrs. Milne. The artist is one of the leading amateurs of Canada and during the past several years has obtained distinguished recognition wherever his pictures, oil and crayon, have been exhibited.

Extensive Smuggling.

A gentleman who claimed to be well informed, made the following statement to a reporter of this paper yesterday: "The number of Chinamen in the territory up to the 1st of February was 2,975; increase during the past two years, 1,548. I also claim to have positive information that 1,227 came over the line from British Columbia." He said that his means of knowing this was that every Chinaman that crossed the line was numbered, and upon his reaching the American side in safety—that is, by evading the officers—an agreed price was paid. Last year only fifty were captured.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

The Submerged Locomotive.

Further particulars have come to hand regarding the sinking of the locomotive near Seattle. It appears that at 7 o'clock Wednesday night the locomotive came in from Squak pushing ahead of her a train consisting of a passenger coach, mail coach and three box cars. All went well until the train was within a few hundred yards of the depot and the engineer commenced slowing down, when all of a sudden the trestle began to give way under the heavy engine. As it went down the coupling broke short off and nothing went into the water except the locomotive. It now lies on a soft bottom about twenty feet below the surface at high tide. Mr. Brooks, the engineer, and the fireman went down, but managed to swim away in safety. A diver is now employed in making preparations to raise the engine.

A Kootenay Railway.

The petition of Geo. J. Ainsworth and Jno. S. Baker, presented to the house on Thursday, states that the petitioners desire to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from the outlet of Kootenay lake through or by the Selkirk range to some point on Columbia river at or near the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, under the name of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company. The petitioners have expended large sums of money in exploring and surveying lands on Kootenay lake and advertising said lands and their resources in Kootenay and Yale districts, to the benefit of the provincial government, and petitioners have paid into the treasury the sum of $25,000. Petitioners were unable to fulfill the terms imposed by the act known as the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company Act, 1883," through an unlooked for chain of circumstances, wholly without the power of petitioners to prevent. The franchise granted by said act expired on December 31st last. Petitioners ask the legislature to extend or renew said act for two years or until December 31st, 1889. Petitioners make no claim to the $25,000 paid into the treasury of the province. Petitioners ask for 700,000 instead of 750,000 acres of land.

The Lecture at the High School.

At the High School yesterday Dr. Milne's remarks were upon the structure and functions of the respiratory organs. The Doctor described the lungs and their relations to other organs of the chest, and also by the use of the mannikin and the blackboard demonstrated the minute anatomy of the lungs. He likewise referred to the mechanism of respiration and the changes taking place in the respired air were noted, showing that the heat of the body is lost to the extent of 20 per cent. This is due first to the warming of the air taken into the lungs, and second to the evaporation of the water given off with expired air. This may readily be seen in the latter instance by blowing the breath on a piece of glass, when the expired air is almost completely saturated. Respiration is an involuntary act under control of the nervous system. The act may be modified but cannot be wholly arrested at will. The chief purposes of respiration are the removal of waste products of tissue and the provision of oxygen for the tissues. The lecturer concluded by giving some simple rules as to the hygiene of the lungs, as follows: Never sit or stand in a position to cramp the chest. Do not breathe foul air; an unpleasant odor signifies this condition. Do not remain long in a crowded room. Do not wear clothing tight about the waist, as this prevents free respiration. Clothes should be suspended from the shoulders. Tight lacing should never be indulged in. Always sleep with the room well ventilated, even with the window open to procure this in cold weather. Always keep the mouth shut and breathe through the nose. Avoid the use of tobacco, as it retards the action of the lungs by its paralyzing effect on the nerves. The effects of alcohol had been referred to before by its action on the blood absorbing its moisture, therefore weakening the lungs and making them more susceptible to disease. Many diseases arise from inhaling foul air, headaches and disorders of the stomach, such as dyspepsia, fainting and consumption. The diseases of childhood are very much increased by overcrowding and bad air. We should note this particularly, as in many of the departments of the school there is too much overcrowding, and not a proper system of ventilation.

MARINE.

Schooner Penelope sailed for the west coast yesterday.

Steamer Newbern will leave for San Francisco to-day at 1 o'clock p. m.

Collier Antonio is at Departure Bay, having arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

Sealing schooner Mary Ellen goes to sea to-day. Capt. Alex. McLean will command her.

Bark Malay arrived from San Francisco yesterday and will be towed to Croft & Angus' mills at Chemainus to load lumber.

Tug Pilot will leave to-day for Chemainus with the bark Malay. Returning she will bring down the lumber laden bark California.

Sealing schooner Alfred Adams was hauled out on the ways yesterday to undergo repairs before proceeding to the sealing grounds.

Barkentine Constitution is lying alongside the bark Arabella. We understand that it is the intention of the owner of these vessels, as soon as the Bella Vista arrives, to take the Arabella to Esquimalt between the two barks and dock her for repairs.

Articles of incorporation for the California Submarine Company have been filed, in which it is set forth that the purpose of the corporation is to purchase and acquire patent rights, claims and franchises for cleaning the bottoms of vessels under water, and for exploring bottoms of bays and other waters for sunken vessels, treasure, pearls and sponges. The capital stock is $1,500,000.

S. S. Abyssinia sailed from Yokohama on the 10th instant. It is stated that after discharging her cargo for eastern points she will proceed to San Francisco with C.P.R. freight. Upon arrival she will discharge and then take on freight for eastern points and Japan and China, returning with the same to Vancouver. This arrangement is said to be only temporary or until the tea trade is developed for the season.

The present understanding is that the Walla Walla will return to Seattle from Portland and take a cargo of coal to San Francisco, where she will be laid up for several months, during which time the Union Iron Works company will convert her into a first-class steamship similar to the Umatilla. The Walla Walla was built about eight years ago for the Oregon Improvement company as a steam collier, and has been engaged in the coal carrying trade between Seattle and Portland and San Francisco ever since. She is a staunch, seaworthy and fast steamship, and will make a popular steamship. Her repairs will cost upwards of $150,000.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

James Middleton, Toronto, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for incest.

Romponi, a teacher of Italian and French and a Toronto society pet, was given three months' imprisonment for stealing two diamond rings while a guest at Mrs. Beardmore's ball.

Ann Offner, a farmer's daughter, Romney, who was on trial for the killing of Benjamin Brooks, was acquitted. This was her second trial, the first taking place in September last, when the jury disagreed.

W. Stein and A. Somerville, deserters from the 11th United States infantry, are in Hamilton. They say they could not stand the petty discipline at Fort Niagara. Somerville was court-martialed twice while stationed there.

It is understood that James Fitzgibbons, late accountant of the Merchants' Bank at Montreal, and now secretary of the liquidators of the Central Bank, will be put forward as a candidate for Campbell's post should he cease to be a liquidator. It begins to look as if A. Allan owes the Central Bank $36,000.

Archbishop Lynch, in answer to an enquiry, has written a letter to the Chicago *Times* entirely endorsing Cardinal Manning's utterance that a starving man is justified in taking any means to save his life, and holding that no statute can overrule nature's law in this respect.

The marine department has received a gold watch and gold medal from the president of the United States for Capt. Steele, and Reinhad Peterson, mate, of the schooner Scots Bay, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, for their humanity and courage in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Marcus A. Davis, wrecked 27th March last.

Accountant Ord, of the Central bank, was examined at Osgoode Hall. His evidence tended to corroborate that of Campbell and further implicate Allen. It seems the latter made up monthly returns to the government and deliberately returned false ones. The witness described Cox & Co.'s very peculiar account and the manipulation of it in Allen's hands.

QUEBEC.

The mercury was frozen at St. Charles on the 10th.

Benjamin Baker, trader, Montreal, has taken penal action against T. J. Potter, auctioneer, in connection with the election of Sir Donald Smith as M. P. for Montreal. First, Potter is charged with having paid $10 each to five carters for conveying voters to and from the polls, and plaintiff claiming that this is illegal and contrary to the provisions of the Electoral Act, and claims the penalty of $100 imposed by law for each offense, which makes a total of $500.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Harbor Master Taylor's residence, at St. John, was badly damaged by fire. Mrs. Taylor, in rescuing her aged mother-in-law from the flames, received serious burns.

As the down train express on the New Brunswick railway from Presque Isle, was running fifteen miles an hour the first class passenger car left the rails two miles east of Andover, going down a seventy-five foot embankment, the cause being a broken flange of the forward truck. Five of the six passengers were slightly injured. Webb, brakeman had one of his arms and a leg badly burned.

A Timely Precaution.

To prevent serious disease, regulate the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood, with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember that prevention is better than cure. tu-th-sat-dw

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

coming to him after paying Strouss and Green in full; and there was held out to him the further lure that Davies would keep him as a salesman at $100 per month for six months at least, and would give him a handsome bonus or *douceur* (he swears $2000 was mentioned, without any precise promise, however) if sales were as successful as he hoped for. It is fair to Davies to say that he absolutely denies being a party to these further promises; and declares that the full consideration he was to give King is truly set forth in the bill of sale; that he did not keep back from the bill of sale any such supplemental promise through fear of invalidating it, nor hear of any such suggestion, or anything of the kind. This is not quite consistent with some of the other evidence at the trial of the issue; and it is at all events undeniable that King was influenced by these hopes; that he in fact did act as salesman at $100 per month for a week or two after the 3rd January, and that he has since been discarded.

Davies says that he paid the cheque for $1,500 and the promisory note for $6,500 to Johnson as King's agent. But it seems to me that he paid these to Johnson rather as agent for Strouss and Green, and to make sure that these two creditors would be paid; and that Johnson attended at the execution of the bill of sale for that sole purpose and Davies knew it. And this seems to have been the opinion of the jury also, as appears by their answers to the second and third questions left to them. In fact Johnson seems to have considered himself, and to have been treated, as agent for all parties, to see that the secret understanding as to the application of the money was strictly carried out. He appears to have taken commissions from three of them. If this had been simply a sale by King to Davies, without any compact as to the disposal of the purchase money, the cheque and the note would certainly have been both of them made payable to King's order; his endorsement would then have been necessary, and would have been evidence of payment by Davies. But King's name does not appear on either document. It was not really a purchase from King at all. The real parties bargaining with Davies were Strouss and Green. King was not to be trusted with the money. He might have levanted with it; or he might have paid some other claim, for instance, his wife's claim, in full; which would have upset the whole scheme. He might might have guessed how little chance he had of the $100 per month and the $2,000 bonus with which he had been lured, when he found that he was not deemed fit to be trusted with his own money. But in fact the conduct of all parties shows that nobody considered this $8,000 to be King's money.

This sale is impeached under c. 10 of the B. C. Statutes 1880, which enacts that "if any person being in insolvent circumstances or unable to pay his debts in full, makes etc., any assignment, etc., of any of his goods, etc., with intent to defeat, etc., or with intent to give any one or more of his creditors a preference over any other of his creditors, every such assignment, etc., shall be null and void, as against the creditors of such person." But nothing therein is to affect assignments for the benefit of all creditors, nor "any *bona fide* sale of goods in the ordinary course of trade to innocent purchasers."

To assist in the determination of the issue directed herein a jury has been summoned. They gave no direct verdict in favor of the claimant or the execution creditor; but they answered several questions put to them in writing as follows:

FINDINGS.

1. Was the purchase by Davies *bona fide* and for his own benefit? A.—Yes.
2. Was the payment by Davies *bona fide*, *i. e.*, was the money paid by him to E. M. Johnson as agent for King, simply? A.—No.

Or; 3. Did Davies pay it to him in order to enable him to prefer Green and Strouss to the other creditors? A.—Yes.

4. Was King at the time, in fact, insolvent, *i. e.*, without the command of money to meet the demands then actually due from him? A.—Yes.
4. Did King intend to give Green and Strouss a preference over and before his other creditors? A.—Yes.
6. If so, did Davies know it? A.—No.
7. Did Strouss and Green intend to obtain a preference? A.—Yes.

The jury, after these answers were read, said: "We answer the third question in the affirmative, because we say that Davies did not on the 3rd January know that there were any other creditors."

The question now is, what judgment am I to give after these findings of the jury?

Mr. Theo. Davie contended that the claimant's title was clear, that the jury had in fact declared him personally innocent of any intent to prefer any creditor, or of any possibility of such intent; for they say that he did not at the time know that King had any other creditors than these two. The word "know," however, as used by more than one witness in this case, seems confined to something like mathematical demonstration; and out of mathematics, it is of course impossible to say what amount of evidence, or whether any amount of evidence will enable a given person to "know" any proposition or statement of fact. I think the jury must have used the word "know" in this stringent sense, for I am firmly persuaded that Mr. Davies could not and did not, either on the 31st December or the 2nd January, believe that King was indebted to these two creditors only, though it is very possible that he did not positively know who all the other creditors were, or the exact amount due to any particular creditor, or the exact grounds of any creditor's demand. It seems very hard logically to connect the answer of the jury to the third question with the reason they assign. At all events, their answer "that Davies paid the money to Johnson on the 2nd January in order to give Strouss and Green a preference over the other creditors" seems diametrically incompatible with total ignorance on his part of the existence of other creditors; and I think he is fully infected with the *mens rea* against which the statute is directed, even although he did also propose to himself his own profit and advantage as a substantive and principal inducement for entering into the transaction (which is the first finding of the jury). Each of the four parties, Strouss, Green, King and Davies, no doubt arrived at an object for his own benefit alone. It is very possible that but for that personal advantage, which each hoped to obtain for himself, none of them would have entered into the transaction or launched it at all. Strouss and Green were aiming each for himself at getting paid their somewhat insecure debts at once, and in full. King thought to get $1,500 instead of the $500 under the homestead act. Davies hoped to make a good profit on a resale, and Johnson secured a not inconsiderable commission. These no doubt were their ultimate objects. But this sale seemed the only method of securing these objects. In order to gain these objects, therefore, they deliberately completed or procured the sale of the 2nd January, knowing and intending, all of them, that Strouss and Green should thus be preferred to the other creditors.

The negative given by the jury to the 6th question merely means that Davies was not aware of King's intention to prefer Green and Strouss, not that he did not himself intend that preference. Davies being therefore, in my opinion, a party intending this preference, which was the only intent, perhaps, common to all parties to the transaction, it becomes unnecessary to deal with any part of the agreement founded on the absence of intent in the purchaser.

It was contended that the statute only was applicable to cases of sales to creditors who were thereby preferred, and not to cases of sales to third parties, although made on purpose to enable the fraudulent preference to be effected. But I can find nothing in the statute to warrant such a limitation. There is an express saving of the rights of some purchasers, creditors or not, showing that sales to third parties are generally within the statute. There is, indeed, nothing in the statute to exempt from its operation a sale of this nature and extent, even if made to a perfectly innocent stranger; rather, if there be anything in the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, the statute seems to intend quite the other way. For there is an express saving of the rights of innocent purchasers, buying in the usual course of trade; leaving even innocent purchasers, buying *out* of the ordinary course of trade, or purchasers in the ordinary course, if they be tainted with participation in the guilty intent, within the condemnation of the first part of the clause. And that first part grammatically construed evidently takes into consideration the guilty intent of the trader only, and of no other person. "If the trader, &c., makes the assignment, &c., of any of his goods, &c., with intent to prefer, &c., the assignment shall be null and void."

What the legislature had in view is clear enough. They condemn this conduct, evidently, as unfair, and so, dishonest—criminal in all but a technical view. But under the B. N. A. Act the provincial legislature cannot create a new crime. They cannot, therefore, make such a trader criminally liable; but having full power to deal with civil rights, they declare that as against creditors such a dealing by a trader shall no more convey any right of property in the goods than if he had stolen them. There is nothing in the statute to intimate that the interposition of a third party, or a fourth, or any number of links which may be employed to hide the real nature of the transaction, shall avail. The last purchaser is struck with the same paralysis of title as the first. The statute declares the original assignment null and void. The property of the goods has as against the creditors never passed at all out of the trader. As Chief Justice Ritchie says in *McCall and Macdonald* (13 Dew. p. 254) the matter is to be dealt with as if the mortgage (the then completed document) had never been executed; had never existed.

As to the argument of hardship on a purchaser for valuable consideration, who is thus exposed to lose both his money and the goods; he is in the same plight as if he had bought goods actually stolen; which he must restore, unless bought in market overt; and even if so bought, when the thief has been prosecuted to conviction. This is laid down in the text books, but it has been solemnly decided thus in the recent case of *Bentley vs. Vilmont*, 12 H. L. App. Ca. 471. And as already intimated that is very nearly the light in which the Legislature appear to have treated these sales. It is always a painful question, which of two innocent parties shall suffer. But the general rule, as thus laid down, appears on the whole less objectionable than the converse would be.

It was attempted to apply here the distinction which in *Rae vs. McDonald* (13 Ont. 352) in which Bump on bankruptcy and on fraudulent conveyances, (in which many authorities are cited), is taken between legal insolvency and commercial insolvency; the latter being generally where a man is unable to pay his debts as they fall due in the course of business; which, says Bump, "is the sense in which the term is used when a trader is said to be insolvent;" and the former (usually applied to a non-trader) when a man's entire property and assets are insufficient to pay his debts. The same distinction is adopted and approved in Clarkson *vs.* Sterling, 14 Ont., and Dominion Bank *vs.* Cowan, in the same volume. How property and assets are to be valued in the case of legal insolvency is a difficulty. Rose, J., seemed to think that the value is what the goods and property would fetch on a levy and sale by execution, (p. 357, 358). Cameron, C.J., thought that it was not the price at such forced sale, but their fair values in cash on the market at an ordinary sale (p. 336). I should hesitate before deciding that in all cases, trader or non-trader, it is legal as distinguished from commercial insolvency that is to govern any sales impeached under this statute. It seems safer to reserve power to the court to decide in each case whether a state of insolvency within the meaning of the statute, actually existed. But here none of these distinctions require to be considered; for it is quite clear that in any and every sense King was insolvent on the 2nd January. His commercial insolvency is clear, as he could not meet even his renewed note to Mr. Ward. And as to legal insolvency, his general indebtedness, according to his sworn statements at the trial and his own memoranda shown on the 28th December to Mr. Green, amounted to $16,152, and he had no assets except this stock-in-trade and some book debts. The stock he himself did not value higher to Davies than $14,000 or $15,000. And Davies swore that he considered $8,000 to be a fair price for it, though he admitted that he expected to make a profit out of his bargain. But the utmost he hoped to realize by the most careful dealing was an additional $3,000, *i. e.*, $11,000 net for the whole. The book debts did not exceed $1,000 or $1,200. As to the fixtures and furniture alluded to by Mr. Davies, they belonged the first to his landlord, the latter to his wife. There can be no doubt, therefore, that King had not available assets sufficient to meet debts of $16,152. He was insolvent in every sense of the word.

Owing to the difficulty sometimes found in judging of the assignor's "intent," the Ontario legislature have, in 1885, amended their statute (from which the British Columbia Act was taken) by adding (apparently from the New South Wales statute) a provision that the instrument shall be void if made with the intent, *or if it shall have the effect*, of conferring a preference. It may be doubted whether this addition would strengthen the case for the execution creditor here. The fraudulent preference is certainly not the effect of this bill of sale; rather this bill of sale owes its existence to the desire to give a fraudulent preference. The difference in the phraseology must be borne in mind when discussing the later decisions in the Ontario courts.

From certain statements of counsel made in court at the argument of the legal points, after the hearing of the witnesses before the jury, most of the parties to this transaction seem to have reconsidered the views entertained by them on the 2nd January, and to perceive now the folly, as well as the impropriety, of the course which they pursued. King himself gave his evidence very fairly and well; admitting fully the errors of his conduct; pleading pecuniary distress in excuse; nor was he cross-examined with any severity. Mr. Green, as becomes his position in the commercial circles, had immediately after the trial of the issue, and before his legal rights were even discussed, handed in a cheque for the full amount paid to him by Johnson on the 3rd January. Davies himself announced his readiness to relinquish his purchase, stipulating only for some conditions which it was not necessary then to examine. These indications of what the parties themselves now feel do not influence my opinion of the transaction itself; but they seem proper to be mentioned as being doubly satisfactory; evincing what even interested parties feel when they have had time to cool, and also the recovery of the proper tone of honor which ought to prevail among all respectable commercial men. The reasoning by which commercial men fall sometimes into these snares is apparent. There is nothing dishonest in a debtor paying his debt. Debts must, in general, be paid one by one. And the creditor who accepts payment first is, in general, just as fair and honorable as the creditor who gets paid last. Nor is it easy for any creditor to refrain from accepting money which he knows to be justly due to him; he has his own debts to pay and what he is now receiving may be necessary for that purpose. Nor is it always possible for him to ascertain whether a present payment to him will involve any loss to others; and self-preservation is a law of nature. Such considerations often blind men to the dictates of general equity. But for more than 300 years the statute of Elizabeth has declared that such transactions, if made with a view of defeating or delaying other just claims, shall be deemed fraudulent, *i. e.* of unfair advantage, and void. And that statute enacted no new doctrine; it is declaratory merely; *i. e.* it announces in an emphatic way what the common law already held; nor was it the earliest statute on the subject; the same views had been expressed by the legislature 200 years before. (50 Ed. III.) And since the statute of Elizabeth, bankruptcy laws, and ultimately this statute, which is now invoked, have, with increasing stringency, declared that such unfair advantages shall not be permitted to be retained by any individual. Shall he then be enabled to hold it by introducing the theatrical machinery of a midnight sale suddenly agreed upon in the afternoon of a public holiday? That would be merely to reduce the statute to a nullity. In my opinion this case is exactly described by the opening words of L. J. Baggallay's judgment in the C. A. in the case of *Exparte* Hill *vs.* Bird (23 Ch. D. 695, see p. 700): "I entirely concur in the view expressed by the County Court Judge that the transaction was a sham, and that what was done was done by way of a blind to conceal the real transaction. I also agree with the Chief Judge in bankruptcy (the intermediate court) that the whole thing was a farce."

There will, therefore, be judgment for defendant. That is all that I have now before me. I declare Davies to have no right of property in these goods as against creditors. What the result of that may be in the present action, in which the present defendant is the execution creditor it is not now necessary for me to consider.

Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C. (with him Mr. C. Wilson), for the plaintiff in the issue of Mr. Joshua Davies; Mr. S. Perry Mills for the defendant in the issue of Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co.

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Repairs to the British Schooner "SAPPHIRE,"

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Victoria, 16th Feb., 1887. fe17

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160 ACRES VERY GOOD LAND, Quamichan District. House and land cleared. $1100.

CANDY, CIGAR AND FRUIT STORE, NOW doing a good business; good reason for selling. Apply to A. TOLLER, Notary Public, cor. Broad and Trounce Alley. jan7

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British Mottled,	Jubilee,	Glycerine Toilet,
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